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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zagladin Comments on Western Counterarmament Plans [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 9 Jun] AA 1
New U.S. Weapons Undermine East-West Relations [Dmitriyev] AA 6
U.S. Aide's Remarks at MBFR Press Briefing Hit [PRAVDA 5 Jun] AA 6
Variations to Haig Remarks on SALT II, Balance AA 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Main Blame' for Israeli Air Strike Placed on U.S. [Tyssovskiy] A 1
U.S. Reaction Scored [Nikolayev] A 2
Moscow RPP Comment A 3
Arms Delivery Despite Raid [Levchenko] A 4
Pretoria Requests Aid To Create Nuclear Arsenal A 4
PRAVDA Hits Admiral Long's Remarks in Manila [Kuznetsov, 2 Jun] A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Prime Minister's European Tour Analyzed [Kharkov] C 1
Defense Minister Ustinov Arrives in Ulaanbaatar [cross-reference] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Dost Writes in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN D 1
Zhao Ziyang Makes 'Provocative Trip' to Pakistan [PRAVDA 4 Jun] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Communique on Kampuchean Congress Reported [PRAVDA 4 Jun] E 1
Kosyrev Sees Sihanouk 'Front' as U.S. Project [PRAVDA 24 May] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Opening of PZPR Central Committee Plenum Noted F 1
Alleged Text of CPSU Letter to Polish Leaders [Paris LE MONDE 10 Jun] F 1
Further Coverage of Bulgaria's Mladenov Visit F 4
Luncheon, Departure [PRAVDA 3 Jun] F 4
Joint Communique [PRAVDA 3 Jun] F 4
GDR's Naumann Addresses Moscow Party Aktiv [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 May] F 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Authorized' TASS Statement Condemns Israel, U.S. H 1
Commentaries Condemn Israeli Air Strike in Iraq H 1
Mideast at 'Boiling Point' [Rassadin] H 1
AWACS Failure Questioned [Kharkov] H 2
Egypt's Condemnation 'Pitiful' [Kuvaldin] H 3
Brezhnev, Bendjedid Hold Talks, Speak at Dinner H 3
Talks Begin 9 Jun H 3
'Piratical' Israeli Raid Hit H 3
Brezhnev, Leaders at Dinner H 4
Brezhnev on Arms Talks, Mideast H 5
Bendjedid Speech H 7
Talks Resume 10 Jun H 9
Talks End H 9
Algerian Assembly Delegation Visiting Uzbek SSR H 10
Syrian Clergyman Pays Visit to Kazakh SSR H 10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Anatoliy Gromyko Views USSR Arms Policy in Africa J 1
[MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Sao Tome and Principe [PRAVDA 4 Jun] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Mashkin Comments on Reagan-Lopez Portillo Meeting K 1
Salvadoran Rebel Leader Marcos Cited on Situation K 1
Reports of Soviet Arms to Nicaragua Ridiculed K 1
Cuban Delegation Arrives in Moscow From Mongolia [Havana] K 2
Cuba Signs Cooperation Protocol in Moscow [Havana] K 2
Army-Navy Military Delegation Visits Cuba K 2
Argentine President Receives Trade Delegation [IZVESTIYA 21 May] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Romanov Attends Ideological Workers Conference R 1
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]
Seminar Ends [PRAVDA 7 Jun] R 1
CPSU's Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kiev Party Seminar R 1
PRAVDA: New Rubric on Improving Ideological Work R 2
[Editorial, 7 Jun]
General Matrosov Interviewed on Border Guards' Day R 2
[PRAVDA 28 May]
Central Authorities Greet Georgian Counterparts R 3
[PRAVDA 22 May]
Afanasyev Addresses Journalists' Organizations R 4
[Kazutin in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 15 May]
Demichev Addresses Republic Culture Ministers R 5
[PRAVDA 27 May]
Campaign Against Crime, Drunkenness at Kama Plant R 6
[Zaripov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 May]
Disgruntled Jewish Emigres Cited on 'True' West R 6
[Ostroushchenko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 May]

Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum Views Cadre Work R 7
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 29 May]
Usubaliyev at Kirgiz Central Committee Plenum R 7
Armenian Conference on Improvement of Legal Work R 8
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 9 May]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gosplan Aide Views Labor Productivity Problems S 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 17 May]
Council of Ministers Greets Congress on Mechanics S 4
[PRAVDA 27 May]
Academician Shilo Discusses Far East Development S 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 May]
Economists Cite Need for Wage Differentials S 4
[Rimashevskaya, Yasin in PRAVDA 2 Jun]
Kolesnikov Comment on Employment of Pensioners S 5
[PRAVDA 1 Jun]
Development of Astrakhan Gas Fields Noted S 5
[Borodin in PRAVDA 2 Jun]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 8-9 June T 1
8 June T 1
9 June T 1
PRAVDA: Proper Use of Farm Machinery Urged T 1
[Pazhitnev, 4 Jun]
Antonov Views Problems in Meat, Dairy Industry T 3
[IZVESTIYA 27 May]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Molniya-3 Communications Satellite Launched U 1
Kiselev Receives Science, Technology Official U 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 26 May]

ZAGLADIN COMMENTS ON WESTERN COUNTERARMAMENT PLANS

DW091111 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jun 81 pp 117-120

[Interview by editor Fritjof Meyer with CPSU Central Committee member Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin in Hanover]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Professor, the campaign against American nuclear missiles in Europe is underway--are you satisfied?

Zagladin: Are you satisfied? If there are no new missiles on European territory, it will be to the advantage of everybody, including you.

SPIEGEL: That pertains not only to American missiles...

Zagladin: No, also to Soviet ones. If there are no new American missiles, there will be also no new Soviet missiles and maybe there will be fewer Soviet missiles than there are now. We are against all these nuclear war instruments, we are for turning Europe into a zone free of nuclear arms. We are happy about every step made in this direction.

SPIEGEL: But it is your immediate aim to prevent the deployment of American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. If the campaign achieves this aim, it will achieve the resignation of Mr Schmidt and Mr Genscher, who have linked their political fate with the Pershing II.

Zagladin: I have always thought so far that the main aim of the coalition is detente and peace.

SPIEGEL: Schmidt and Genscher consider a balance of armament as the best guarantee for peace...

Zagladin: We too.

SPIEGEL: ...And they consider it as violated by the Soviet preponderance regarding medium-range missiles. Therefore they consider counterarmament as a service for peace.

Zagladin: Mr Genscher speaks always of medium-range missiles. We speak of delivery arms as a whole--be they missiles, planes, submarines or something else that can carry nuclear warheads. We believe that if one adds all that up, there is a balance, probably even a preponderance in the West. One must discuss that and then one can and must make reductions.

SPIEGEL: Can that still be discussed if the anti-NATO campaign achieves its aim, if the deployment of the U.S. missiles is prevented and if Schmidt is overthrown? Then we and you will get Messrs Kohl and Strauss instead of Messrs Schmidt and Genscher.

Zagladin: Chancellor Schmidt probably favors the deployment of the missiles just because he considers it necessary for the security of Western Europe. Is that his aim? I must doubt that he wants to resign if he does not get the missiles...

SPIEGEL: ...If NATO's dual decision is not implemented: negotiations or missiles.

Zagladin: Our principle was and is: negotiations first, then decisions.

SPIEGEL: You decided without negotiations to deploy your SS-20 missiles.

Zagladin: Not at all. We suggested in 1970 to the Americans to negotiate on medium-range missiles and we received no answer.

Then we suggested in the SALT I round to negotiate on medium-range delivery means--no answer. In SALT II--no answer. In Vienna: a negative answer. On 2 March 1979 General Secretary Brezhnev suggested mitigation of missiles, again no answer, and he repeated it on 6 October 1979 in Berlin.

SPIEGEL: Is the offer of October 1979 still valid today?

Zagladin: Naturally, and Mr Genscher knows it very well. General Secretary Brezhnev said to him in Moscow recently: All our suggestions are valid.

SPIEGEL: Your suggestions never announced the deployment of new missiles if negotiations should fail, as NATO had publicly announced with its dual decision 3 years prior to the deployment of Pershing II. Is this method not much more in line with the detente idea than the surprising, secret deployment of missiles about which nobody knows any details and of which not even a picture has been published?

Zagladin: When we were offering negotiations on medium-range arms for the first time, not one single SS-20 missile existed; at the time when Brezhnev made his suggestions in 1979, there were less than there are today. We are prepared to stop our program and even to make reductions. Today, when many Western politicians and experts maintain that a balance exists, we are again prepared to accept a moratorium if negotiations should take place. If one fears our superiority--why not negotiate? One could have begun to do that a decade ago.

SPIEGEL: Professor, why does the Soviet Union fear the Pershing missiles so much?

Zagladin: Can one speak of fear if we speak of the Soviet Union? In a few days there will be the 40th anniversary of the attack on the Soviet Union which has caused immense misery, misery for both our people. No honest German and no Soviet citizen could forget that date. In view of this one cannot speak of fear, but only of the will not to permit a repetition.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the older soldiers of the Bundeswehr want to assault Russia once more or that Bonn wants to have a revenge--this time with American missiles?

Zagladin: It is not this that matters to those now advocating the new U.S. missiles, but simply the change in the power ratio. According to Secretary of State Haig the Soviet Union has about 1,040 medium-range weapons. In Western Europe, too, there are about 1,000 means of delivery now and should the NATO decision be implemented they will number as many as about 1,600, meaning a predominance. What is more: The new missiles have a first-strike capability which rules out a retaliation strike.

SPIEGEL: Hardly. The Pershing II missiles have a maximum range of 1,800 kilometers. With this range they cannot reach either the SS-20 positions or Moscow or Leningrad, not even Kiev. Hence, the Soviet retaliation strike capability remains intact.

Zagladin: Pershing-II and cruise missiles can liquidate the positions of our strategic objects. This puts the Americans into the position of eliminating our strategic weapons--this spells first-strike capability.

SPIEGEL: The capability of retaliating with the Ural-based SS-20 missiles would remain.

Zagladin: You can reason either way but nuclear war would escalate in any case--and that means the annihilation of mankind. We do not want that. Any nuclear weapon harbors these risks--that is why negotiations need to be conducted on them.

SPIEGEL: Some people in our country above all fear a Soviet first strike for the purpose of eliminating the Pershing II positions preventively, as it were.

Zagladin: Out of the question. If you do not trust our protestations, then please keep in mind that our country since 1917 had to take so many first strikes that we can indeed be believed today. In the atomic age any first or second strike leads to self-destruction. Comrade Brezhnev at our party congress in February said something highly important about the development of our military concept which has not yet been reprinted by SPIEGEL: It would be dangerous madness to try to outrun each other in the arms race or to count on victory in nuclear war.

SPIEGEL: In the same speech Brezhnev ruled out the use of Soviet nuclear weapons against territories on which no nuclear weapons are stationed. This makes the timid people in our country draw the conclusion that deployment of nuclear weapons attracts a Soviet strike like a magnet.

Zagladin: We do not have such an argument against the deployment of nuclear weapons since we neither intend to ever carry out a preventive strike nor are we capable of doing it--because of the escalation.

SPIEGEL: In the missile discussion in the Federal Republic preference has lately been given to sea-based missiles on nearly invulnerable submarines to the land-based missiles. Does this possibly spell an intensification of the threat to the Soviet Union?

Zagladin: What is important is not where the nuclear missiles are located but whether any of them have been deployed at all or, to be more specific, that none are located anywhere. No missiles--this is our slogan.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that the Soviet Union now advocates total nuclear disarmament?

Zagladin: For a long time and always, and we advocate it more and more. We once recommended a pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact against the first use of nuclear weapons. We were told that the West needs nuclear weapons as a counterweight to Soviet superiority in conventional arms. We understood this and therefore extended the suggestion to the conventional arms. I would like to stress that we have always tried to understand the other side and to put ourselves in its position, for a dialogue is useless if you close your ears.

SPIEGEL: This will happen occasionally.

Zagladin: It may happen but it should not. So at the time, we mustered understanding for this. The situation today is different. What we advise is a reduction of both nuclear and conventional arms, either simultaneously or one after the other. Any variant is eligible. One thing alone is important: It is necessary to start with it. We are receptive to negotiations any time. We are waiting for a response from the West which so far has not come.

SPIEGEL: The impression has arisen in the West that the Soviet Union seeks to uncouple the Federal Republic from its partner, the United States, with the help of the resistance to the NATO decision.

Zagladin: Look here, we are realists! NATO exists and so does the Warsaw Pact. You cannot change this from one day to the next. Your relations with the United States are your affair. Our relationship with the United States is ours, a relationship which is rather difficult at the moment--even though you, too, are having a somewhat hard time with the Americans just now.

SPIEGEL: PRAVDA has complained that Chancellor Schmidt follows the United States on the course of an intensification of the international situation. Should he disconnect himself there?

Zagladin: We estimate very highly the merits which the governments of the social-liberal coalition have reaped for detente. This remains a milestone in history. What we now want is to banish the nuclear dangers for all European countries.

SPIEGEL: After Schmidt and Genscher have committed themselves....

Zagladin: ...We hope that they will revise their position.

SPIEGEL: Without disconnecting themselves from the Americans?

Zagladin: This position had been adopted under the conditions of yesterday and today. But these conditions may change--if you allow me to express myself diplomatically. A realistic head of government like Schmidt--I hope that he stays that way--could well change his position if realities change.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect from Schmidt yet, apart from his urging the observance of the negotiation part of the NATO decision?

Zagladin: Yes, but the NATO decision is at odds with any reasonable Ostpolitik. More and more I get the impression that these missiles were targeted not only on the Soviet Union but also on the federal government.

SPIEGEL: The Ostpolitik of the Brandt government was possible only against the background of U.S. receptiveness to detente.

Zagladin: Do you mean to say that the Federal Republic cannot pursue a policy of its own?

SPIEGEL: Not any security policy of its own. In that respect it is solidly incorporated in the alliance. Or do you propose to suggest neutrality to us?

Zagladin: On a short-term basis this would be unrealistic even if we have always advocated a dissolution of the blocs, thinking of this as a long-term target even now. I repeat: We do not want to separate the Federal Republic from the United States. After all, we want good relations with the United States ourselves--even if we would not go as far as joining NATO.

SPIEGEL: After all, Khrushchev suggested this once.

Zagladin (laughs): This did not meet with a good echo.

SPIEGEL: Not even on your part?

Zagladin: (laughs)

SPIEGEL: So, what should Mr Schmidt yet do without falling out with NATO?

Zagladin: We do not prescribe anything to the others. NATO makes the decision on security problems, I understand that. This is the same in our case: The Warsaw Pact discusses the security problems and decides...

SPIEGEL: Only you do not have a member state like the Netherlands which suddenly is reluctant to deploy missiles on its territory.

Zagladin: We do not have any nuclear missiles on the territories of other states. This is why this problem does not exist for us. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact all participants remain sovereign and independent.

SPIEGEL: No medium-range missiles in fraternal states.

Zagladin: Nor any strategic missiles.

SPIEGEL: Yet these small...

Zagladin: ...Because Western Europe was crammed with tactical missiles. What you say about the independence or dependence of Bonn's security policy means that the relations of the European NATO members with the Soviet Union depend on the line of the incumbent U.S. Government. This is dangerous. This line has changed often enough and not always to the better.

SPIEGEL: The U.S. disinclination to negotiate is at variance with the NATO decision. So what you pursue is neither overthrowing the federal government nor uncoupling it from the United States, all you wish rather being the observance of the negotiating commandment under the NATO decision?

Zagladin: Negotiate first and decide later, that is all.

SPIEGEL: Why did the Soviet Union decide at the time to deploy SS-20 missiles anyway?

Zagladin. We were forced to do that by the U.S. forward-based systems. What came as a reply was the modernization of the completely obsolete SS-4 and, especially, SS-5 missiles...

SPIEGEL: ...Just as the Pershing II is a modernization of the Pershing I.

Zagladin: No, no. Modernization means improvement, with the purpose remaining unchanged. You can make a coffee cup of porcelain instead of clay, with a new handle and with a modern design--it will remain a coffee cup and will not turn into a machine gun. The SS-20 is faster and more accurate than the SS-5, but its range, the European Continent, has remained unchanged as has, therefore, its mission.

SPIEGEL: A completely new weapon: What has been used for it is one of the three stages of the SS-16 intercontinental missile banned under SALT II.

Zagladin: You know more about it than I do.

SPIEGEL: Definitely not more than your military people.

Zagladin: Our military are responsible people. The explosive force of an SS-20 warhead is much smaller than that of the SS-5. The total number of our means of delivery has decreased, as has the total capacity.

SPIEGEL: By the logic of military people this increases the readiness to use them. Well, how will we get rid of the SS-20 missiles? By denouncing the Pershing II?

Zagladin: The existing Soviet means of delivery balance the existing systems of the West. If new weapons crop up in the West we cannot but reply. But if there are no medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic any longer, there will not be any missiles targeted on it, either.

SPIEGEL: Can the Soviet side not encourage the West's receptiveness to negotiations by a unilateral moratorium?

Zagladin: Has the West ever reacted to our unilateral steps in a positive way? As soon as negotiations are opened we will be prepared to cease deploying any new weapon, to halt all programs. However, our dialogue unfortunately is not a negotiation on missiles but a SPIEGEL interview.

SPIEGEL: Professor Zagladin, thank you for this interview.

NEW U.S. WEAPONS UNDERMINE EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD060238 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The United States Department of Energy, under orders from Congress, has reportedly begun manufacturing components and allocating resources for a neutron bomb. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

According to the Washington POST, Department of Energy officials told the House Armed Services Committee earlier this week that production had begun of a new low-yielded warhead for the Lance missile. This missile is stationed in Western Europe, so the neutron warhead is also intended for the European Continent. Plans to manufacture this new type of mass destruction weapon were shelved by the Carter administration. One of the factors for the decision were strong protests in Europe, where government officials and the public maintained that for the densely populated continent the neutron bomb, despite its limited range, is as dangerous as any other nuclear weapon.

As it turned out later on, the protests were well justified. President Carter had signed Directive No 59 on waging a limited nuclear war. The neutron bomb was to become a key weapon in such a war. The Reagan administration hasn't only revived those plans, but has begun to implement them.

In the course of the past 2 weeks or so, the U.S. Congress passed two decisions that are bound to have long-term effects on the international situation: the decision to produce the binary nerve gas and site it in Western Europe and a decision on the neutron bomb. The manufacture of the binary nerve gas is the first step towards the completion of a $4 billion chemical warfare program and the production of a neutron warhead for the Lance missile is seen by the administration as a supplement for a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missiles also to be sited in Western Europe.

One does not have to be a military expert to realize that Europe is being turned by the United States into a powderkeg or a potential battlefield. But it's a gross miscalculation on the part of Washington to believe that any future conflict, should it occur, will be confined to the European Continent. Even if Western Europe is studded with American missiles it will never become a fence to save America from a retaliatory strike. Any new weapons system initiated by the United States arouses fresh suspicions, urges the other side to take adequate countermeasures and undermines any attempt to conduct serious arms control negotiations. A classical example is the current program of the Pentagon to set up an effective laser weapon system both in outer space and on the ground. Once developed and deployed, the system will hardly be possible to dismantle and will herald another, perhaps endless, round of the arms race.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of logic, although rather sinister, in what the U.S. administration is doing. It is out to kill whatever has still remained from international relaxation on the European Continent where the roots of this policy were the deepest. Every new weapons system intended for Western Europe, together with a lot of political pressure from Washington, are obviously meant to completely undermine East-West relations.

U.S. AIDE'S REMARKS AT MBFR PRESS BRIEFING HIT

LD091541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Jun--At a routine plenary session today the participants in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe heard a speech by T. Lorincz, head of the Hungarian delegation.

Even in the present seriously complicated international situation, the Hungarian diplomat stated, the Warsaw Pact countries see their basic foreign policy task as being to preserve and further develop the results achieved in the policy of detente and in averting a new round of the arms race. The specific proposals on this subject expounded in L.I. Brezhnev's messages to the leaders of a number of countries provide a good basis for elaborating constructive collective decisions. It is no coincidence that they have elicited widespread reaction everywhere and have become the object of lively discussion.

If the Vienna talks have hitherto not made any progress, the head of the Hungarian delegation continued, the reason for this is the absence in the West of political will for disarmament and the course it has adopted toward building up NATO's military potential.

Meanwhile at the press briefings held every day after the plenary sessions there are attempts to suggest to journalists that the East is allegedly carrying out an intensive buildup of its forces in Europe.

"Why is so clear a distortion of the facts taking place?" This question was put to U.S. representative (C. Davis) by your PRAVDA correspondent at a briefing. "Is it not in order to hide the NATO states' loss of interest in the Vienna talks?"

The U.S. diplomat stated with feigned enthusiasm that the "U.S. appetite for the talks remains insatiable." Enough of this, Mr (Davis)! If there is occasion to speak of an "insatiable U.S. appetite" nowadays, it is surely only in relation to massive military preparations.

VARIATIONS TO HAIG REMARKS ON SALT II, BALANCE

A comparison of the item entitled "Haig Remarks on SALT II, Strategic Balance Hit" carried on page AA 1 of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 Jun reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two reads:...the United States. In the strategic nuclear field, he said, we...

Line six reads:...medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Speaking on SALT II...

Paragraph three, line three reads:...events in Afghanistan. As regards SALT II, he said, many people are saying that it became a casualty of Afghanistan. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

A remarkable admission. It is common...

Last paragraph, last line reads:...price of Washington's assurances.

'MAIN BLAME' FOR ISRAELI AIR STRIKE PLACED ON U.S.

LD091206 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 9 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy: "Made in the USA"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--The Israeli military have staged an open aggression against a sovereign Arab state--Iraq. The raid on the outskirts of Baghdad cannot be described in any other way than an act of international piracy behind which the United States stands. The U.S. present administration, according to U.S. news media, was kept well posted about Tel Aviv's aggressive intentions and virtually sanctioned that bandit attack.

As the U.S. television company ABC reported, the U.S. secret service long before the raid knew about Israel's plans to destroy the atomic research centre being built near Baghdad. The ABC emphasises that the Iraqi nuclear reactor has long worrried the United States which has repeatedly told France and Italy about its opposition to the construction of the reactor and demanded an end to cooperation with Iraq in the nuclear field.

The U.S. Department of State post factum came out with a "condemnation" of Tel Aviv's brazen attack, and this was made, according to the NBC, only as a measure to prevent a possible stormy reaction on the part of Arab countries.

A U.S. State Department spokesman also pointed out that there was a 'possible violation' of the agreements on the sale of U.S. weapons to Israel, the agreements which ostensibly stipulated its use only for defense purposes and only within Israel's borders. He said materials on this question are being prepared for scrutiny by U.S. Congress.

What is there actually to scrutinize? Don't the U.S. legislators, over the long years of Tel Aviv's aggression against Arab states, have enough data on the use of weapons with the "Made in the USA" marking by the Israeli military for aggressive purposes? Don't Israeli-made [as received] aircraft fly in Lebanon's skies? And what about pellet bombs and other weapons of mass destruction which take a toll of tens of human lives during bombings of peaceful targets in that country? They, too, bear the same marking. And in this particular case circles close to the Pentagon report that 14 U.S.-made aircraft participated in the raid on the atomic facilities of Tammuz near Baghdad.

Among them were F-16's which directly made the raid and F-15's which provided an air cover for the piratic operation. And there was not a single Israeli Kfir which can be called Israeli only nominally, since most of its main components are likewise supplied from across the ocean.

On the banks of the Potomac double yardsticks have always been applied to Israel regardi g "conduct" in international affairs. This concerns human rights, terrorism and acts of international gangsterism. The present piratic raid on Iraq will not be an exception either. Israeli Premier Begin's logic is clear to 'sit snug', protected from a hail of international criticism by Washington's military-political umbrella, to wait for the dust to settle and then continue with impunity the policy of piracy with regard to the Arabs. These hopes entertained by the former terrorist who has made banditry a state policy rest on a sober calculation. As the UPI news agency reported today, an "official" of the Ronald Reagan administration has stated that attempts to take reply measures against Israel are not expected.

This is stated notwithstanding the fact that Israel's brazen action, as has been universally recognized, was directed against the facility for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Brazil with which Iraq cooperates in this field, confirmed that the centre's facilities were under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency and there was no violation in the peaceful use of atomic materials.

The question arises how Washington would react if, let us assume, the Iraqi Air Force would make a raid on the Israeli atomic centre at Dimona where Israel is busy creating nuclear weapons of its own? If Begin's bandit logic is to be followed, that would have been quite a legitimate "act of self-defence".

The Israeli leadership's brazenness in treating laws regulating international relations is limitless, and the main blame for that rests with the White House under all its administrations, including, and to a greater extent, the present administration which has regarded as legitimate the Israeli Army's aggressive attacks on the territory of sovereign Lebanon. In this sense the latest Israeli "operation" over the Iraqi capital bears the "Made in the USA" marking. Neither can one fail to note the role of the Egyptian regime--Tel Aviv's partner for the Camp David deal which has been concluded on Washington's initiative. It must be recalled that Tel Aviv made an attack on Iraq immediately after Begin conferred with As-Sadat in Sharm ash-Shaykh, and although the Israeli premier tried in every way to shield his Egyptian ally, the stand of official Cairo with regard to the so-called "missile crisis" in Lebanon and a possible armed conflict between Israel and Syria indicates that As-Sadat in practice is prepared beforehand to approve any military venture by its latter-day "friend" from Tel Aviv. This is a new evidence that the "Camp David triad" is the most dangerous enemy of Arab peoples.

U.S. Reaction Scored

LD091642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The international public unanimously assesses the provocative act of aggression by Israel against Iraq as an act of terror. Here is a late news commentary by Oleg Nikolayev, international affairs journalist.

The Israeli air raid on the atomic research center near Baghdad can in no way be justified. The Israeli rulers have completely disregarded all the principles and norms of international law. Iraq's sovereignty has been violated. So has its territorial integrity, and the air space of other Arab countries has also been violated. One cannot help but conclude that international laws have long since ceased to exist as far as Israel is concerned. It acts only in accordance with its own code of behavior. The events of 7 June once again confirm the fact that terrorism has become a way of Israeli foreign policy.

Another thing is clear: Tel Aviv would hardly have embarked on its act of aggression against Iraq if it was not certain that it would go unpunished. And this assurance is explained by the fact that in Israel they have long been accustomed to support and patronage on the part of the United States. And that is precisely what happened this time. The statement by the State Department does not contain a single word of condemnation of the barbaric raid by the Israeli Air Force on Iraq. It merely expresses its concern. The American reaction is quite out of tune with the sharp statements of protest of many governments of Western countries, including France, whose specialists built and worked at the atomic center in Iraq which was destroyed by the Israeli raiders.

While in Washington they are now trying to prove that they knew nothing of Tel Aviv's intentions, most observers are unanimous in the view that this act of aggression was not perpetuated without the knowledge of the United States. In any event, in this region they had more than sufficient opportunity to know about Israel's plans and actions.

The Americans are now boasting that they have received splendid information about the destruction in the region of the Israeli aircraft bombings from their space satellites. Attention is also drawn to the fact that in Washington they are even now seeking justification for Israel's criminal acts. Efforts are being made to play down the protests over Israel's aggressive policy and to rescue it from attacks of retribution from the Arab countries.

All that happened in Iraq on 7 June once again convincingly shows that the Camp David deal in no way brought peace any nearer in the Near East. On the contrary, it has become the source of even greater conflicts.

The Near East awaits the development of stormy, tense and dangerous events. The blame for this, and there can be no doubt about this, lies with Israel and its protectors across the ocean.

Moscow RPP Comment

LD091546 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On June 7th, at 1837 Baghdad time, the Israeli bombers attacked the capital of Iraq and Iraqi nuclear projects. This impudent action, demonstrating profound adventurism of the Israeli rulers and their full ignorance [as heard] to all international laws and principles, one cannot view otherwise but as provocation of a new war in the Middle East. More than that, this in practice is an open armed challenge to all the countries of the world, irrespective of the fact at what distance they are situated from Israel, or from the United States of America which supports it. Yes, there is every ground to put the United States of America in this particular case close to Israel, and to view that Washington is fully responsible for the crime committed against Iraq. And not only because the Israeli air terrorists used American planes and American weapons. It is known for long that all the bloody deeds of the Israeli military in the Middle East are provided by American supporters and friends of the Zionist aggressors. [sentence as heard]

The direct involvement of the United States of America in this aggression undertaken on June 7 is reaffirmed by the fact that President Reagan, as is admitted by the American State Department itself, was aware of this aggression. However, was he only in the know? As a spokesman of the State Department, Fisher, said that Reagan personally, as well as other top officials of the Washington administration of late, persistently pointed to Israel to a certain danger supposedly emanating for it from the construction of a nuclear complex in Iraq.

One could hardly doubt the fact that the Pentagon strategists understood these statements of the White House, and jointly with the Israeli military, prepared all concrete stages of an air raid against Iraq.

The indignation that covered the whole world is quite natural and understandable. But irrespective of how great is this indignation, the people interested in preserving universal peace want to understand the motives, the reasons, which instigate the United States of America and Israel to cross all the borders of sober-mindedness and to resort to the actions the dangerous consequences of which one could not foresee.

The Israeli Government circles and the United States Congress simultaneously put forward, so to say, an explanation which only aggravates and underlines the cynicism of the committed act. As they explain, Israel was forced to attack the Iraqi nuclear projects because, in the future, they might have been used in military purposes. If we had to attack the Iraqi nuclear complex not now, when it is being built, but later when it had been already commissioned, says the Israeli Premier Begin, there will be a leakage of radiation and the population of Baghdad will suffer. True, it is rather difficult to (?record) demagogy adequate to this impudent act. Probably there are only examples from the practice of the Israeli adventurism, for instance in Lebanon. There, Israel with the approval of Washington, does not stop raids against towns and settlements; shells the camps of the Palestinian refugees, and carries out provocations against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, and at the same time, it tries to make Syria responsible for all these crimes, the units of which in Lebanon rebuff Israeli air raids. Hence the question may arise: What right does Israel have to deliver blows from air, land and sea on another sovereign state?

What is the logic according to which it makes responsible for the aggressive actions those who rebuff these aggressive actions? Equitable to the present attacks against Iraq, one could ask American supporters of Israel how would they interpret the same types of actions against their own nuclear projects on the background that they might be used in military purposes?

The genuine cause of the challenge made by imperialism and Zionism to mankind [words indistinct] cause any doubts. This is the ambition towards domination. As for the Middle East, Washington resorts there to all possible adventures because, from this point of view, the aggravation of the Middle East crisis should justify American military presence in that region planned for a long time by Washington. Israel, at the same time, due to close unity between imperialism and Zionism, does everything that Washington wants, and at the same time counts on American assistance to perpetuate its territorial claims.

Today, the international community has all the grounds in order to resolutely curb the aggression of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

Arms Delivery Despite Raid

LD092138 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 9 Jun, TASS--The United States intends to continue delivering the latest American weapons to Israel despite the heinous act of aggression and international terrorism perpetrated by Tel Aviv against Iraq with the use of American weapons. As it was stated by the Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto, within the next few days Tel Aviv will be supplied another four F-16 fighter-bombers of the type that took part in bombing the nuclear research centre in Iraq on June 7th. He said that the time-table of deliveries of other military hardware as well remained unchanged. Henry Catto's remarks at today's press conference clearly demonstrated the hypocrisy of the stand taken by Washington which in words "censured" Tel Aviv's bandit raid on a sovereign state while by deeds fully supports the aggressor. The Pentagon spokesman intimated that even if the "investigation" started by the administration establishes the fact of Israel's violation of the law on control over the export of arms--and this should entail a termination of arms deliveries--President Reagan will be able to prevent the application of the law.

This statement by the Pentagon spokesman is regarded by observers as yet another testimony of the hypocritical and lying nature of the Reagan administration's much-publicised campaign of "struggle against international terrorism." The imperialist and Zionist forces are using this campaign as a cover for their course of armed international brigandage.

PRETORIA REQUESTS AID TO CREATE NUCLEAR ARSENAL

LD091401 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 9 Jun 81

["Criminal Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, 9 Jun, TASS--The Republic of South Africa has formally asked the United States to resume supplying enriched uranium, writes the newspaper THE TIMES according to a memorandum of the South African Government to the U.S. administration, a copy of which has been given to THE TIMES, the question was coordinated during the recent visit to Washington by South Africa's Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, and in particular, during his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Although Pretoria has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, all signs indicate, the newspaper points out, that both sides are moving towards an agreement which will permit supplies to be resumed. The fact that the United States agreed to extend the agreement on the delivery of 300 tons of South African uranium for processing in the United States is assessed by specialists as an indication that a solution to the political questions arising from nuclear cooperation between the United States and South Africa may be near.

It is believed that the issue will be discussed during the forthcoming visit to Pretoria by William Clark, the first deputy secretary of state. THE TIMES stresses that the issue of nuclear cooperation with South Africa is a highly sensitive one because it raises the question of South Africa's capability to produce nuclear weapons.

According to the magazine MIDDLE EAST, published here, South Africa joined the "nuclear club" on September 22, 1979 when it exploded a small-capacity atomic device in the atmosphere. The White House was accused at that time of breaching the non-proliferation treaty but it did its utmost to conceal the truth. However, facts of Washington's criminal connivance with Pretoria's attempts to create its own nuclear arsenal became public. It was found out that the American-Canadian company Space Research, which receives government subsidies in both countries, sold the racists a system of delivering tactical nuclear weapons. The Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon and the State Department of the United States as well as the Israeli Government actively assisted in its illegal operations.

Political observers draw a parallel between the overt nuclear cooperation between Washington and the racist Republic of South Africa and the attack by Israeli air force planes on Iraqi nuclear facilities. As conceived by Pentagon strategists, the apartheid republic and the Zionist state should possess monopoly in Africa and the Middle East in the nuclear field so that to ensure the imperialist interests in these regions.

The hypocritical stand of the United States is evidenced by a remark by a State Department spokesman who said yesterday in connection with the Israeli air attack on Iraq that the Iraqi nuclear program may create the threat of nuclear proliferation in the future, and the availability of enriched uranium there enhances this threat. It is indicative that American officials avoid the question on the real threat posed by South Africa and Israel which create their own nuclear arsenals and stubbornly refuse to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

PRAVDA HITS ADMIRAL LONG'S REMARKS IN MANILA

LD081149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent L. Kuznetsov "rejoinder": "Admiral With a Whip"]

[Text] Manila--Adm Robert Long, commander, U.S. Forces, Pacific, behaves in a foreign country as though he were on his own ship and views Filipinos almost like sailors under his command. The admiral has no intention of considering the desire of certain political circles in Manila to develop inter-Asian economic cooperation and ties with the socialist countries and to give preference to peaceful and not military aspects in international affairs. As they say here, he is literally driving the Philippines into the harness of the U.S. military-industrial complex. And he has chosen anti-Sovietism as his whip.

Members of the public who gathered for the official ceremony to mark the latest session of the U.S.-Philippine commission on mutual defense were dumbfounded at the zealous admiral's behavior. In his speech he alleged that it is the Soviet Union which is the main and only threat to peace. It transpires that the Pentagon is the main and only fighter for peace. In every word of Long's speech you could hear the order: "March against the Soviets!"

The U.S. fighting cock's behavior is generating perplexity and condemnation in the Philippines.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S EUROPEAN TOUR ANALYZED

LD081516 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 8 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov report: "A Far-Reaching Visit"]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS--A two-week visit which will take Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan to six Common Market countries starting on June 9 is a major event in Japanese diplomacy. Tokyo has been preparing for the trip for a long time, and the Japanese-U.S. summit talks held a month ago did not lessen its importance in any way. If lengthy commentaries published by the Japanese press are any indication, Tokyo regards the tour of the Japanese prime minister as an important step toward the further strengthening of relations between Japan and Western Europe in the framework of the tripartite structure of the "Western camp." It is commonly known that already by the early 1970's the zones of rivalry and competition among imperialist monopolies had taken shape in the international arena. These are the United States--Western Europe, first of all the Common Market countries,--Japan. The further, the more acute become contradictions between them the more intense is the struggle for markets and sources for raw materials and energy. [sentence as received] A huge inflow of Japanese-manufactured goods to Western Europe in recent years led to a notable aggravation of relations between Japan and the EEC.

The deficit in trade between major West European countries and Japan is steadily on the increase. Last year it reached almost 10 billion dollars. Characterising the serious dissatisfaction of those countries with the steep increase in the sales of Japanese automobiles, electronic equipment and some other goods, the Western European press does not stop short at such expressions as "Japanese economic expansion" of "trade war".

One of the counter-measures taken by EEC countries to contain the Japanese "export boom" is growing protectionism. For their part, the Japanese monopolies who would not want to see their position in West European markets weakened, are trying to persuade the EEC that the serious economic difficulties experienced by them are by no means the result of Japanese exports. They draw attention to the fact that the volume of trade between the EEC and Japan is four times lower than that with the United States, and that Washington's policy of high interest rates has an even more pronounced effect on its Western European partners, than say, the export of Japanese-manufactured automobiles. It is difficult to say what arguments the Japanese side will use during the discussion of trade and economic contradictions with the EEC which, without a doubt, will be one of the central items on the agenda of the forthcoming negotiations. But the purpose of the Japanese prime minister's visit is something else than just composing those contradictions. When official quarters in Tokyo describe the forthcoming visit as a "turning point" in relations between Japan and Western European countries they, according to the influential ASAHI, have in mind a better coordination of political effort which could, in the opinion of ASAHI, exercise constraint on the unilateral actions of the United States and influence its global strategy.

At recent U.S.-Japanese summit talks the relations between the two countries are known to have been characterised as those of "allies." The Japanese public regarded it as a further step by Tokyo to align itself with Washington. Speaking about their intention to establish stronger political contacts with Western Europe, Japanese leaders would like to balance their foreign policy course to a certain extent. Many Japanese newspapers say it is necessary and strongly hope that political realism of some Western European states will serve as a sort of a "visual aid" for Japanese diplomacy.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

For reportage on the arrival and activities of Marshal D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, in Mongolia, see the Mongolia section of the 9 June and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DRA'S DOST WRITES IN MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN

LD041504 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS--The Washington administration's decision to render military aid to gunmen "cannot be qualified otherwise than as another display of flagrant and arrogant intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" Shah Mohammed Dost said.

The member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writing in the June issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] monthly, points out, among other things, that the essence of the Afghan question "does not lie in the stay of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan but in the ceaseless acts of aggressive subversive actions from outside against the people and government of our country." In this context the minister says that the Western powers seek to connect the build-up of their naval forces in the Persian Gulf with the stay of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, "though there is no connection whatever here nor can there be any, if one bears in mind that the strengthening of the United States military presence in that region began long before the introduction of the limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan."

"The Soviet Union, carrying through a consistent constructive policy, expressed its readiness to reach an understanding on the Persian Gulf as a problem of its own, is also ready for participation in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan," Shah Mohammed Dost emphasized. "The Soviet Government also reaffirmed that it did not object either to a discussion of questions related to Afghanistan in connection with Persian Gulf security problems". In doing so, the author of the article remarks, it was emphasized that only international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed and not internal Afghan affairs. "Afghanistan's sovereignty must be fully protected just as its status of non-aligned state", he writes.

Shah Mohammed Dost points out that the government and people of Afghanistan fully subscribe to such an approach regarding it as principled, equitable, realistic, and according with the interests of universal peace and of safeguarding security in the Persian Gulf region. "Such an approach also fully accords with the national interests of the Afghan people, for it is aimed at vigorous and unconditional defence of their sovereignty," the minister says in conclusion.

ZHAO ZIYANG MAKES 'PROVOCATIVE TRIP' TO PAKISTAN

LD091215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "A Provocative Trip"]

[Text] Islamabad, 3 June--PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is currently visiting Pakistan, is using his stay in the country to fan tension in southwest and South Asia.

As has already been reported, yesterday the Chinese premier visited a camp housing so-called "Afghan refugees"--bandits carrying out armed raids on Democratic Afghanistan--in a northwestern border province. He made inflammatory appeals to these hired assassins, trained by Chinese and U.S. instructors and maintained by Washington and Beijing. Zhao Ziyang gave the gang leaders 500,000 yuan--the latest installment toward financing their terrorist acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On his trip to the support base of the hirelings terrorizing the civilian population of Afghan territory bordering on Pakistan, the Chinese premier was accompanied by Gen Ziaul Haq, head of Pakistan's military regime.

Zhiao Ziyang held a press conference in Rawalpindi today which confirmed once again the provocative aims of his present tour. He urged anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary elements to intensify the armed struggle against Afghanistan's lawful government and to step up terrorist action.

The PRC State Council premier called for a further buildup of Pakistan's military power and promised Islamabad its full support in this regard. Beijing and Washington have supplied Pakistan with an enormous quantity of arms and plan to expand military aid to the country. Some of these weapons go to equip bandits using Pakistani territory as a springboard for bandit raids into Afghanistan.

It is common knowledge that the Indian Government has on a number of occasions expressed concern at the arming of Pakistan, regarding this as a threat to India's security and to peace in the region.

Delhi, 3 June--Zhiao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan is testimony to the fact that Islamabad is still the main vehicle of the policy of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism in Asia, the Indian newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA writes. Judging from the Chinese premier's statements in Pakistan, the newspaper points out, Beijing continues to give priority to strengthening its ties with Islamabad rather than to normalizing relations with India.

KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNIQUE ON CONGRESS REPORTED

LD091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Following the Correct Course"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jun--The Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress was an event of historic significance in the life of the Kampuchean people, read the KPRP Central Committee communique published here on the results of the supreme party forum held in the capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The congress convincingly demonstrated that the course being taken by the Kampuchean revolution is correct and fully accords with the Kampuchean people's fundamental interests.

The KPRP expresses profound, cordial gratitude to the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all friends of the Kampuchean people for the great aid and support in their just cause.

The party forum stated with satisfaction that in 2 years of revolutionary power the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in rebuilding the country. These successes, the KPRP Central Committee points out, are the result of the implementation of the party's correct political line, the Kampucheans' selfless labor and the fraternal socialist countries' tremendous assistance.

The congress resolution points out that the chief task of the party and the people at the present stage is to reliably defend national independence and create conditions for the gradual transition to socialism. The struggle to assert Marxist-Leninist principles of party building in the KPRP and to strengthen the unity of the party and the people is a matter of honor for every Kampuchean communist.

In the international arena the KPRP will pursue a policy aimed at developing close, comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, the other fraternal socialist countries and all revolutionary and progressive forces and will struggle resolutely against the Beijing hegemonists and American imperialists, the communique emphasizes.

KOSYREV SEES SIHANOUK 'FRONT' AS U.S. PROJECT

LD080931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 5

[D. Kosyrev "rejoinder": "Puppet Show"]

[Text] The puppet show continues. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the butchers of the Kampuchean people, are retreating further and further to the back of the stage, while former Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk is on the apron, giving long interviews.

His train of thought is as follows: "I will hold talks on an alliance with Pol Pot's followers, but I do not want to conclude any alliance: They have military strength, and I do not." Beijing is offering Sihanouk weapons. Unlike Sihanouk, the other dramatis personae--the "rightwing Kampuchean nationalists" Son Sann and In Tam--are already prepared for an alliance with Pol Pot's followers. They are endeavoring to win over the former prince and, with him, to lead Pol Pot's cutthroats by creating a "united front" of Khmer counterrevolution.... The Western press is rapturously applauding this thrilling show.

Probably the most noteworthy feature of the show is the fact that China and, of late, the United States too are well aware of their puppet's insignificance. Detachments of armed Pol Pot and Son Sann men are capable of sabotage, but they are not in a position to reverse the history of Kampuchea.

Who, then, needs all this tomfoolery? Two reports which issued almost simultaneously from the teletype machines help us to give the answer. First: J. Holdridge, appointed to the post of U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, met Son Sann in Washington. The puppet was recommended to speed up the formation of a "front"--preferably with Sihanouk's participation. Terms were agreed for supplying the "front" with American weapons. Thus, for the first time Washington has openly supported the maneuvers of Beijing and Kampuchean counterrevolution. Second: Washington wants to deploy Rapid Deployment Force units "in a Southeast Asian country."

These are the outlines of one of the directions of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia: A gamble on terrorists with a "decent" (and, evidently, recognized by Washington) leadership, with the gendarme force's bayonets behind them.

OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD091318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun (TASS)--The 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee opened here today. S. Kania made the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report: "The Present Situation in the Country and Questions of the Preparation of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress."

ALLEGED TEXT OF CPSU LETTER TO POLISH LEADERS

LD100959 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 81 p 6

[Unattributed report giving alleged text of CPSU Central Committee letter to Polish United Workers Party Central Committee: "The Offensive of Antisocialist Forces Threatens Our Joint Security"]

[Text] We publish below the full text of the letter sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Polish Central Committee on 5 June 1981:

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee is writing this letter to you feeling deeply concerned about the future of socialism in Poland and about Poland as a free and independent country.

Our action is dictated by the interest which we entertain as party members in the affairs of the party of Polish communists, the entire fraternal Polish nation and socialist Poland as a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Soviet and Polish communists fought side by side against fascism and have been linked throughout the postwar years. Our party and the Soviet people have helped their Polish comrades to build a new life. We cannot remain unconcerned about the mortal danger which now looms over the Polish people's revolutionary achievements.

We say this openly: Certain trends in the development of the Polish People's Republic, especially in the ideological sphere and with respect to the previous leadership's economic policy, had already aroused our concern for several years.

In complete accordance with the spirit of the relations existing between the CPSU and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], we discussed these subjects with [Polish] leaders during talks at the highest level and at other meetings. Unfortunately, these friendly warnings and some profoundly critical statements made within the PZPR itself were not taken into account and were even ignored. As a result, a profound crisis has arisen in Poland which has spread to the country's entire political and economic life.

The changing of the entire PZPR leadership and efforts made to overcome some grave errors connected with the violation of the principles of socialist building with a view to restoring the confidence of the masses, above all that of the working class, in the party and strengthening socialist democracy have been fully understood by us.

Since the first days of the crisis we believed that it was a matter of importance that the party oppose in a determined manner any attempts by the enemies of socialism to take advantage of the difficulties which had appeared to further their long-term aims. However, this was not done. Continual concessions to antisocialist forces and their demands have led to a situation in which the PZPR has been falling back step by step under the pressure of internal counterrevolution, which has been supported by imperialist foreign centers of diversion.

A Criminal Plot Against People's Power

The situation has not only become dangerous but has led the country into a critical situation. It is impossible to assess it differently. The enemies of socialist Poland do not conceal their identity nor, especially, do they conceal their intentions. They are waging a struggle for power and are already in the process of achieving it. They have been gaining control of one position after another. Counterrevolution has been using Solidarity's extremist faction as a strike force. By deceiving them, it has involved workers who have joined a vocational trade union in a criminal plot against people's power. A wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is developing, imperialist forces are making increasingly bold attempts to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs.

The serious danger which looms over socialism in Poland also constitutes a threat to the very existence of an independent Polish state. If worst came to worst, if the enemies of socialism were to achieve power and if Poland ceased to enjoy protection from the socialist states, the greedy hands of imperialism would immediately be raised against it. Who would then be able to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and borders of Poland as a state? No one.

Comrades, you recall the meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of countries belonging to the socialist community held in Moscow on 5 December 1980. On 4 March 1981, talks took place between the Soviet leadership and the PZPR delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. On 23 April 1981, a CPSU delegation met the entire Polish leadership (LE MONDE note: This delegation was led by CPSU Politburo member and Secretary Suslov). Both during these meetings and during other contacts, we expressed our growing concern about the activities of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. We have mentioned the need to overcome confusion in the PZPR ranks, protect its cadres from enemy attacks in a determined manner and protect people's power with all party members' bodies.

In particular, attention has been drawn to the fact that the adversary has gained control over the mass information media, most of which have become the instrument of antisocialist activities and have been used to undermine socialism and break up the party. Attention has been drawn to the fact that the battle has not been won for the party as long as the press, radio and television work not for the PZPR but for its enemies.

One Position After Another Is Being Surrendered

We have strongly emphazized the need to strengthen the authority of the law and order organs and the army throughout the country and to protect them from the ambitions of counterrevolutionary forces. Allowing attempts to slander and break up the security services, the militia and later also the army to almost succeed practically implies the socialist state's disarmament and its abandonment to the mercy of class enemies.

We wish to stress that on all the issues broached, S. Kania, W. Jaruzelski and the other Polish comrades expressed their agreement with our viewpoints. But in fact everything has remained unchanged and no modifications have been made to the policy of concessions and compromise. One position after another is being surrendered, without taking into account the documents of the latest plenums, which note a counterrevolutionary threat. Hitherto no measures have been taken in practice to counter it, and the organizers of the counterrevolution are not directly named.

Recently the situation within the PZPR itself has become a cause of particular concern. There is not much more than a month left before the congress. Nevertheless, it is increasingly the forces hostile to socialism that are setting the tone of the election campaign. It is not unusual for individuals chosen at random and openly preaching opportunist viewpoints to enter the leaderships of local party organizations and to be among the delegates to conferences and congresses.

This cannot fail to prompt concern. As a result of the many manipulations of revisionists and opportunists--enemies of the PZPR--experienced activists entirely devoted to the party and with irreproachable reputations and morals are being passed over.

The fact that the elected delegates to the imminent congress include only a very small number of communists originating from the workers environment is also deeply disturbing. The course of preparations for the congress is being complicated by the so-called "horizontal structures" movement, which is the tool for dismantling the party being used by the opportunists to promote at the congress the people indispensable to them and to guide its proceedings in the direction favorable to them.

One cannot rule out the possibility that during the congress itself an attempt will be made to deal a decisive blow to the Marxist-Leninist forces in order to bring about its elimination.

All Kinds of Anti-Sovietism

We would like to say in particular that in recent months the counterrevolutionary forces have been actively spreading anti-Sovietism of all kinds with a view to eliminating all the results of both our parties' activities and reviving nationalist and anti-Soviet feelings in various sectors of Polish society. These slanderers and liars stop at nothing. They claim that the Soviet Union is allegedly "plundering Poland," and they say this without taking into account the fact that the Soviet Union has given and is still giving vast extra material assistance during this difficult period. This is said of a country which, through its consignments of oil, ore, and cotton at prices 1.5-2 times lower than world prices, is in effect supplying the principal branches of Polish industry.

Respected comrades, in addressing you via this letter we have in mind not only our anxiety at the situation in sister Poland and at the conditions and future prospects of Soviet-Polish cooperation. Like the fraternal parties, we are no less concerned at the fact that the offensive of the antisocialist forces, the enemies of the Polish People's Republic, is threatening the interests of our entire community, its cohesion, its integrity and the security of its borders--yes, our joint security.

Imperialist reaction is supporting and stimulating the Polish counterrevolution and does not conceal its hopes of changing the European and world balance of forces in its favor in this way. Imperialism is actively using the Polish crisis with a view to slandering the economic system, ideas and principles of socialism. It is being used for new attacks on the international communist movement.

Therefore the PZPR not only bears a historic responsibility for its country's future, its independence and progress and for the cause of socialism in Poland. A huge responsibility for the shared interests of the socialist community also rests on you, comrades.

Mobilizing all healthy forces

We consider that there is still a possibility of avoiding the worst and averting a national disaster. Within the PZPR there are many honest and resolute communists, ready to fight actively for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and for an independent Poland. In Poland there are many people devoted to the cause of socialism. The working class, the working people--even some of those drawn by deception into the enemies' intrigues--who will, when all is said an done, follow the party.

It is now a matter of mobilizing all society's healthy forces with a view to countering the class enemy and combating counterrevolution. This demands first and foremost a revolutionary will from the party, its members and its leadership--yes, its leadership. Time does not wait. The party can and should find within itself the forces to reverse the course of events and to restore them to the right path even before the congress.

We would like to be sure that the Central Committee of sister Poland's Communist Party will be equal to its historic responsibilities.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that during these difficult days, as always in the past, the CPSU Central Committee, all Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people are in solidarity with your struggle. Our viewpoint was clearly expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement to the 26th CPSU Congress: "We will not permit any attack on socialist Poland and will not abandon a fraternal country in misfortune."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF BULGARIA'S MLADENOV VISIT

Luncheon, Departure

LD091453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpts] TASS--On 2 June talks took place in Moscow between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, who is on a friendly visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, A.A. Gromyko and P. Mladenov discussed a number of questions relating to the development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations and to current international problems of mutual interest.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in P. Mladenov's honor at which friendly toasts were exchanged. Present at the luncheon were: N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR Minister T.B. Guzhenko, V.P. Yelyutin, V.I. Terebilov and M.S. Shkabardnya and other officials; D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and P. Mladenov's accompanying party.

The Bulgarian guest visited the USSR Foreign Ministry Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

P. Mladenov left Moscow for home the same day. He was seen off at the airport by A.A. Gromyko and other officials. The sendoff party included Ambassador D. Zhulev.

Joint Communique

LD091221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 4

["Soviet-Bulgarian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union 1-2 June 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and P. Mladenov during which there was a discussion of topical problems of the present-day international situation and certain matters relating to Soviet-Bulgarian bilateral cooperation. The talks took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and unanimity.

Attention was focused on the program of concrete measures put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at normalizing international relations, continuing and deepening detente and halting the arms race. The urgency of these measures becomes even greater in view of the development of the world situation.

It was noted with satisfaction that the USSR's new peace initiatives are viewed with appreciation in most states as paving the way for a serious political dialogue and talks on the main problems of war and peace, and as indicating reliable prospects for averting the threat of war, solving the most acute and urgent international problems and strengthening trust and mutual understanding among states.

The Bulgarian side stressed that communists and all working people in the republic, as was stated at the 12th BCP congress, regard the Soviet peace program, which was organically developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, as their own program. Bulgaria will do its utmost to promote its implementation.

The sides firmly oppose the actions of imperialist circles, above all in the United States, who are whipping up the arms race and pursuing a policy of crude force and diktat which is seriously complicating the international situation.

The militarist plans to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, confirmed in the communique of the NATO Council May session, are evidence that the United States and its bloc allies are intent on upsetting the established military balance and achieving U.S. and NATO block military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. These plans pose a grave danger to the interests of peace in Europe and to the European people's present and future.

Both sides expressed the belief that the present world situation demands a cardinal change, demands a move away from tension and confrontation toward normalization of the international climate and a detailed dialogue and constructive talks at all levels in order to achieve mutually acceptable accords on contentious problems and on key questions relating to strengthening peace and security.

Proceeding from the fact that the most important task in safeguarding peace is that of averting the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria advocate the resumption of talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe without any artificial delays and on the basis of observance of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. A favorable atmosphere for talks would be created by implementation of the Soviet proposal that during the period of the talks there be neither quantitative buildup nor qualitative refinement of Soviet and NATO countries' medium-range nuclear missiles already in the European zone, including the American forward-based nuclear missiles in the area.

The talks participants advocated the preservation and deepening of the detente process in Europe, the further implementation of all the tenets and principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the uninterrupted continuation of the process of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe initiated by the all-European conference.

The talks confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to contribute to the achievement at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of accords on all sections of the Final Act. They attach paramount significance to the achievement of an accord in Madrid on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It was noted in particular that favorable conditions are created for this by the USSR's declaration of readiness to take further steps in the implementation of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR--on condition that the Western states act accordingly.

During the talks deep concern was expressed in connection with the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East, which has recently deteriorated even further as a result of Israel's serious military provocations against Lebanon. The sides are firmly convinced that an all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem on a just and realistic basis can only be achieved through collective efforts by all interested sides within the framework of an appropriate international conference.

The USSR and Bulgaria reaffirmed their principled position in favor of a political settlement of the Afghan situation on the basis of the well-known 14 May 1980 DRA Government proposals, which retain their topical force. It is their belief that a political settlement of international aspects of the Afghan problem can only be achieved on the basis of the cessation of imperialist forces' aggressive actions against the DRA and guarantees of the nonresumption of these actions.

It was confirmed that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are absolutely determined to comprehensively strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, which exerts a beneficial influence on ensuring stability on international relations and is a consistent initiator of the strengthening of peace, consolidation of detente and development of equitable cooperation among states. They will continue to actively promote effective collaboration among the fraternal countries within the Warsaw Pact framework on matters of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are resolutely opposed to all forms of interference in other peoples' internal affairs and against attempts to dictate to them. They resolutely condemn imperialist circles' support for international terrorism, whose main target is national liberation movements. They regard this policy as criminal and immoral.

The USSR and Bulgaria fully support the constructive initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which serve the interests of a peaceful solution of Southeast Asian problems, including their efforts to develop good-neighborly relations among all states in the region and to transform it into a zone of peace and stability. The normalization of the situation in Asia would be promoted by the implementation of the confidence-building measures in the Far East put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres and the all-round rapprochement between the two countries and peoples. Special emphasis was placed on the significance of regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, during which they determine the prospects for and specific ways of further expanding bilateral cooperation and close collaboration between the two countries, including collaboration in the foreign policy sphere. This coopeation is developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the provisions of the 12 May 1967 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and is characterized by mutual respect and complete trust.

A.A. Gromyko and P. Mladenov noted that the talks had been very useful and they advocated the active continuation of the practice of regular meetings and consultations on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest.

On behalf of the Bulgarian party and state leadership P. Mladenov invited A.A. Gromyko to pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

GDR'S NAUMANN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV

LD081615 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Firm, Indestructible Friendship"]

[Text] At the Moscow Gorkom yesterday there was a meeting between the Moscow party aktiv and the delegation of the Berlin SED Bezirk Directorate which is visiting the capital and is headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin party Bezirk Directorate.

The meeting with the guests from Berlin was opened by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow's communists, he cordially greeted the emissaries of the GDR capital and, through them, the illustrious SED and the working people of the GDR and its capital. The delegation's visit, V.V. Grishin said, is a new manifestation of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR and the peoples of our countries and between the Moscow and Berlin party organizations.

Our parties' central committees pay constant attention to developing and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. A tremendous role in ensuring our countries' political and economic cooperation and in formulating common stances on urgent modern-day problems belongs to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Our meeting is occurring at a portentous time. The 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress took place recently. The congresses were major events in the lives of our countries and of the entire socialist community. They proceeded in an atmosphere of high activeness and efficiency, under the sign of the mobilization of the efforts of our parties and peoples toward scaling new heights in all spheres of economic, social and cultural building.

The CPSU and SED are proceeding in a unified system, have launched great work in fulfilling their congresses' decisions and are striving to strengthen further our states' economic and defense might and to increase the peoples' well-being.

V.V. Grishin then recounted the Moscow city party organization's activity.

In conclusion he assured the friends from the GDR that our party's advanced detachment--the Moscow city party organization--guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, will continue to cherish and develop the unity and fraternal friendship of the communists and working people of our capitals and countries and of the entire socialist community in the name of the triumph of the great cause of the peace and happiness of people in the world.

Comrade Konrad Naumann, who was warmly greeted by the assembly, then spoke.

He conveyed a fraternal, combat greeting from the 160,000 communists of East Berlin, the GDR capital, and wished all of Moscow's communists great successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The SED leadership, he stated, greeted with full approval the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, and appraised highly Soviet people's outstanding achievements since the 25th party congress.

The GDR's communists followed with profound interest the efficiency and combat mood in which the 26th CPSU Congress approached the advancing of aims for the future.

The 26th CPSU Congress continued and developed the peace program outlined by the 24th and 25th congresses with broad new peace initiatives. As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed in the report to the 10th party congress, the peace program expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev demonstrates to the whole world how one can repulse the imperialist course toward confrontation, bar the way to nuclear war and and again advance the cause of the relaxation of tension. In our party's opinion, the peace program gives the forces of peace an excellent opportunity to develop their offensive. This is also the case with the proposals reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Tbilisi on reaching agreements capable of reducing the acuteness of the confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The entire experience of past years has deepened the GDR working masses' conviction, Comrade K. Naumann stressed, that the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is a firm foundation for peace and the further building of a socialist society in the GDR.

The 10th SED Congress, Comrade K. Naumann said, summarized the positive results of achievements in the GDR's life in the last 5 years. Our people's great efforts have yielded their fruit. The most major mass initiative so for has been launched in socialist competition in the GDR under the slogan "Best achievements to the 10th congress: Everything for the people's good!" During 1976-80 an increase of 25.4 percent was achieved in the national income. In the 10 years since the eighth party congress, the GDR's people produced as much output as in the previous 20 years. Great merit belongs to the capital, Berlin, for this development of the GDR's might.

Firm, indestructible relations of trust exist between the party and the people, K. Naumann stressed. Our 10th congress clearly showed that the GDR does not need a "renewed" socialism. We will continue to adhere to the general laws of the socialist revolution in accordance with the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and rely on the CPSU's rich experience.

Our party sees the most important matter for socialism in continuing to mobilize all the working people toward peaceful, intensive, creative labor serving the people's good. Our party has always proceeded and continues to proceed from the belief that stable economic growth is an indispensable condition of socialism.

We see the ensuring of stable economic growth as an important precondition for the fact that the GDR invariably reliably fulfills its tasks within CEMA and its alliance obligations within the Warsaw Pact--since the GDR is at the junction of two world systems and a cornerstone of peace in Europe.

The close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, repeatedly stressed by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, and enshrined in CPSU and SED documents, particularly cooperation in the scientific, technical and economic spheres, has increasingly helped to ensure this stable development.

A landmark of our cooperation, Comrade K. Naumann noted, was the formulation of the program of production sharing and specialization between the GDR and the USSR to 1990.

Based on the firm foundation of our peoples' fraternal alliance and taking into account the great mobilizing influence of our party policy, directed toward the people's good, the 10th congress took a decision to continue to increase the people's material and cultural standard on the basis of the high rates of development of socialist production, of increasing efficiency, scientific and technical progress and of the growth of labor productivity. This is and remains our party's long-term strategic guideline. We rely on the initiative and creative forces of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia consistently to continue the stable and dynamic development of the GDR national economy in the new 5-year plan, too.

This economic strategy of our party lies at the basis of the very important indicators of the directives adopted by the 10th congress for the 5-year plan development of the national economy. The successful fulfillment of the tasks advanced by the congress is a fundamental national economic issue. We know that in the coming years we will have to cope with raw material stocks which on the whole remain as before or increase only slightly.

During 1981-85 we are faced with the task, Comrade K. Naumann then said, of accelerating the growth of production and of the national income in comparison with the results achieved in the past 5-year plan. For this the 10th party congress laid down the guideline of implementing intensification even more consistently--which is the main way of increasing the volume and quantity of social production.

It is on this plane that we follow with great interest the initiatives of Moscow's enterprises--initiatives aimed at introducing modern machinery and production processes, at saving semifinished and raw materials, at increasing production quality and at replacing hard physical labor by the use of machinery.

We learned from the press of the 18 April 1981 gorkom conference with the secretaries of Moscow's party organizations. These materials are evidence that we face the same tasks and that we are pursuing an absolutely identical line in political and organizational work.

Comrades!

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, addressing a recent bezirk conference of the capital's delegates before the 10th party congress, set the task of ensuring model initiatives for accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing production in Berlin. We are also acting in accordance with it, mobilizing communists to set the tone for the whole republic by shock labor.

In reply to the party congress decisions a new initiative was born in the capital in line with which over 7,000 production collectives including nearly 2,000 youth collectives are already working. This initiative is being launched under the motto "A High End Product From Every Worker, Every Day!" It is directed toward overfulfillment to the tune of 3 days' output volume by all enterprises of the 1981 national economic plan, basically without using extra energy or materials.

The Berlin party organization is directing the working people toward exceeding the plan by 2 days by the sixth Berlin leading workers conference to be held by the trade unions and planned for 1 October 1981. We are organizing this struggle with a sense of communist responsibility, proceeding from the fact that the first year of fulfilling the 10th party congress directives is of decisive significance.

Comrades!

As the supreme organ of our combat, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party, the 10th SED Congress confirmed our full and boundless unanimity with Lenin's party and country in the foreign policy sphere, too. The 10th congress was imbued with the spirit of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was imbued with the spirit of deepening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the responsibility for increasing socialism's international influence and increasingly fully deploying and using its advantages and the ideas of active anti-imperialist solidarity with all the people who are struggling for their national and social independence. The report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council appraised highly the world-historical role of the CPSU and the USSR in the struggle for peace and socialism and also its truly Leninist policy consistently directed toward people's good and the interests of progress.

The 10th SED Congress stressed our determination as a firm constituent of the socialist community and within the combat alliance of the socialist countries to rise to the increased responsibility for peace and for building a new world. This corresponds to the changed conditions of the eighties and to our geographic position in the center of Europe in direct proximity to the FRG, which unreservedly supports the aggressive U.S. policy aimed at confrontation.

Relying on the trust of our country's working people and on the basis of the trust between the party, the state and the people, we can state that, as a result of the 10th congress decisions, the SED is equipped to meet the demands of the eighties and, side by side with the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries, always to fulfill reliably its tasks in the intensifying international class struggle.

We take strength and confidence from the fact that now, at a time when the processes of profound revolutionary transformations and sharp disputes over mankind's vitally important issues are in progress and the struggle in favor of ensuring peace and against imperialism's aggressiveness, unpredictability in action and aspiration toward hegemony is gaining increasing weight, the 26th CPSU Congress and the other fraternal parties' congresses have shown that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries possess all the material and spiritual potential for successfully achieving their domestic and foreign policy goals. They serve as a reliable foundation for the further strengthening of socialism and peace and for thwarting imperialism's aggressive plans.

We are filled with a sense of satisfaction and joy that the 26th CPSU Congress' broad new peace initiatives have increased the potential of the forces for peace and have shown the way toward repulsing the imperialist course of confrontation, eliminating the danger of nuclear war and advancing the relaxation of tension.

We must curb imperialism's course toward confrontation and create new potential for continuing the detente policy and breaking the "war-peace-war" cycle. It is evident that the imperialist course toward confrontation is designed for the long term. Hence the unpredictability and possibility of dangerous changes in international policy. This determines the great responsibility of communists and of all the peace-loving forces of the world--a responsibility which we support by all our means, relying on the will for peace, the labor enthusiasm and unshakable socialist belief of our country's working people.

Now, Comrade K. Naumann stressed, a few months after the historically important 26th CPSU Congress, we note with satisfaction that the public in all the main NATO countries deems the Soviet Union's proposals on medium-range missile talks to be reasonable and acceptable.

It is becoming increasingly evident that despite all the anticommunist and, in part, anti-Soviet bias, the mass movement for disarmament in the NATO countries is acquiring a new quality. By its scale now emerging it is comparable with such actions of the world peace supporters movement as those during the aggression against Korea and Vietnam. It embraces increasingly wide circles politically, reaching as far as the leading circles of the social democratic and bourgeois democratic parties.

All this strengthens our confidence that there is no such thing as the inevitability of World War III and that peace can be ensured. But what is needed for this is new efforts by peace champions throughout the world, to which the GDR is also making its contribution shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union.

Dwelling on imperialism's attempts to weaken socialism, to fan the crisis in the Polish People's Republic and to use it in its own interests, Comrade Naumann expressed concern at the situation in Poland and emphasized that the SED fully shares the assessments of the situation in Poland made in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th party congress.

Comrades:

Under the leadership of the SED and in accordance with the joint appeal of all the parties and organizations united in the National Front, these days the GDR people are preparing to hold elections to the GDR Volkskammer and bezirk assemblies 14 June 1981.

The pledges and labor successes in socialist competition, Comrade K. Naumann pointed out, attest that the GDR working people link the elections with the fulfillment of the 10th SED Congress decisions and are greeting them with high production achievements. Therefore the mass party work of the capital's communists is aimed at implementing the high demands stemming from the 10th SED Congress decisions. Here we take account of Lenin's remark that in the fulfillment of decisions it is necessary to display persistence, not be frightened of difficulties and resolutely carry through to the end what has been begun.

We strive in this to base ourselves on a scientific approach in all spheres of party activity, to create a businesslike, creative atmosphere, to substantiate well the decisions outlined and also to improve control and verification of their fulfillment. For this we will continue to strengthen the party's diverse ties with the masses, to respect and take account of people's feelings and needs and to organize their creative energy.

We endeavor to select and use cadres, particularly young ones, in a Leninist manner and to educate them in the spirit of innovation, strengthening and developing their desire to fulfill work in the very best way. In this respect the Berlin initiative "Good Results From Everyone Every Day!" embraces the entire breadth of our struggle to continue the party's policy aimed at the people's good, which lies at the basis of the fervent struggle to implement the CPSU's peace program.

This program places in the hands of all people who desire peace a powerful means to repulse the imperialist policy of confrontation, to remove the danger of nuclear war and to ensure the relaxation of tension.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express the hope and wish that our joint struggle will proceed successfully, in the spirit of the decisions of our parties' 10th and 26th congresses, for the good of peace and socialism!

For this I wish all the communists of Moscow, capital of the glorious land of the soviets, strength and good health!

Long live the combat alliance of our fraternal parties, the CPSU and the SED! Long live Marxism-Leninism, the scientific and revolutionary world outlook lying at the basis of our joint struggle!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace!

Comrade K. Naumann's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

'AUTHORIZED' TASS STATEMENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL, U.S.

LD091758 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 81

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--Expanding the scale of its criminal war against the Arab peoples Israel has committed a new act of armed aggression--this time against Iraq. The Israeli aviation raided Baghdad with the aim of destroying an atomic research centre.

In this connection TASS is authorized to state the following.

This act of gangsterism is a link in the long chain of Tel Aviv's crimes of which the ruling circles of the United States of America are direct accomplices and in effect inspirers. Billions of dollars flow in a continuous stream from the banks of the Potomac into the Israeli treasury to finance the Israeli aggression. The most up-to-date American military equipment--among which were the American planes that, as it was officially admitted by the U.S. Department of State, bombed Baghdad--is bringing death and devastation to the inhabitants of Arab towns and villages.

Meantime the people in Washington are stinting no effort to try this time again to cover up Israeli's criminal actions by saying that the construction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq has "long worried" the United States.

But it is well known that Iraq is a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and, accordingly, all its nuclear activities are under control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In stark contrast to this it is precisely Israel, which is long eager to come into possession of nuclear arms, that flatly refuses to accede to this treaty.

It appears that the American zealots of international justice believe that they and their Israeli proteges are above any law and any generally accepted international order. Or is it that these norms and this order do not apply to Arabs on whom, incidentally, the United States is persistently imposing its "friendship"?

Let us imagine that a similar operation was carried out to destroy nuclear installations in Israel. What would the "champions of legality" in Washington have said then?

And what is the worth after this of the talk on the theme of "international terrorism" in which the U.S. leaders are engaged lately with such zeal? It is hardly possible to find a more vivid and fresh example: Tel Aviv openly carries out an aggressive act of terrorism on the level of state policy while Washington supplies it with arms and provides it with political cover!

The bandit raid by Israeli aviation on the capital of Iraq is resolutely condemned in Soviet leading circles and they hold that responsibility for it is borne by Israel and the United States of America which arms the aggressor and gives it every support.

The latest armed action by Tel Aviv against yet another Arab state shows once again that there should be no more delay with concerted actions by the forces of peace in the name of curbing aggression.

COMMENTARIES CONDEMN ISRAELI AIR STRIKE IN IRAQ

Mideast at 'Boiling Point'

GF091230 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Iraq has demanded an immediate United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss the situation following an Israeli air raid on nuclear facilities near Baghdad. The raid was an act of direct aggression writes our commentator, Leonid Rassadin.

The plunderous attack by Israeli aircraft on Iraq has brought to a boiling point the very tense situation in the Middle East. The actions of the Israeli military caused justifiable indignation. The world public demands that the Israeli aggressors be punished. Notably, American-made planes were used for the raid on Baghdad and the Israeli air force pilots were trained by American instructors. [Moscow World Service in English at 1000 GMT on 9 Jun carries the Rassadin commentary. At this point the Moscow English version reads: "Notably, American-made planes were used for the raid on Baghdad and American bombs were dropped on Iraqi soil."] More than that, a White House spokesman has confirmed that President Reagan was informed of the impending Israeli air strike on Iraq. So without doubt, official Washington had prior knowledge of the bandit-like raid by Israeli planes on the Iraqi capital.

But the United States kept silent, encouraging Israel to make the raid. Analysts have also noted this point. This aggressive act by Israel against Iraq was made soon after the talks between the Israeli premier, Begin, and President as-Sadat of Egypt in Sharm ash-Shaykh. The prominent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, says this latest barbarous crime by Tel Aviv against an Arab country is the dear price the peoples of the Middle East have to pay for the Camp David deal. He stressed that the United States would like to cover up this collusion with some sort of peace-making efforts, the true purpose of which is to push the region into a large-scale war.

Israel has long been following the path of terror against Arab countries, its rulers acting as if they are not bound by any standards of international law. [The Moscow English version reads: "Israel has long been following the path of terror against Iraq and other Arab countries, its rulers acting as if they are not bound by any standards of international law".] They dare to behave so first of all because they have the military, political and moral support of the United States. Today, because of the latest plunderous act by Israel, a dangerous situation has been created in the Middle East which is inherent with very serious consequences for world peace.

AWACS Failure Questioned

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov: "Where Did U.S.-Made AWACS Look?"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--Recounting to its readers the details of the Israeli air force raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad, the newspaper Washington POST today notes that the Israeli planes flew more than 600 miles over the territory of Saudi Arabia. This means that over a third of the distance covered by the Israeli air force planes on their bandit mission lay over the territory of a sovereign Arab country the air space of which was brazenly violated.

In the meantime the U.S. television company CBS today maintains that U.S.-made AWACS (air-borne warning and control system) planes "failed to detect" a single Israeli bomber or a single escort fighter. This allegation is so incredible it is hard to believe. How could such highly praised and expensive AWACS planes fail to detect Israeli air pirates flying past them. More surely than not, the U.S. personnel manning the AWACS planes did not even fancy "detecting" U.S.-manufactured planes which Israel used for the raid.

By spreading such allegations the U.S. television company is deliberately trying to cover up the traces, trying to protect the United States, although it is a direct accomplice in the Israeli bandit act.

When some time ago the issue of AWACS plane sales to Saudi Arabia was debated in Washington much was said that the sales were called upon to serve the cause of peace and security in the Middle East. However, even then the press of the Arab countries expressed fears that the AWACS would be used first of all in the interests of the United States itself and its closest Mideastern ally--Israel. It is now clear those fears were well-grounded.

The Israeli bandit raid is a direct result of the U.S. policy of encouraging the aggressor, Washington's policy of support for the terrorist activities of Tel Aviv against the Arab nations.

Egypt's Condemnation 'Pitiful'

LD092004 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

How hypocritical and pitiful are the statements coming from Cairo to condemn the bandit raid of the Israeli aviation on the nuclear research centre in Baghdad. In the face of a tidal wave of protests and indignation sweeping the whole of the Arab world and many other countries the As-Sadat regime was compelled to dissociate itself verbally from the brazen act of international terrorism committed by its partner in the separate Camp David deal. The things are pictured in such a way that terrorist Begin put President as-Sadat who was not in the know in an awkward position. But is that really so?

It is not accidental that the attack on the nuclear center in Baghdad came only three days after the meeting between As-Sadat and Begin at Sharm-ash-Shaykh. The Arabs regarded th results of the meeting as a new humiliating concession of the Egyptian president who publicly solidarized with the Israeli aggressive stand in relation to Lebanon and Syria.

The fact that this was done to the accompaniment of explosions of Israeli shells and bombs in Lebanese cities and villages and the road of U.S.-manufactured Phantoms in the sky over Lebanon only underscores the humiliating character of the concession. The results of the Sharm-ash-Shaykh meeting which passed in the spirit of the anti-Arab Camp David deal served as a direct encouragement for Tel Aviv to stage new brazen sallies against the Arab countries. The bandit raid on Baghdad is graphic evidence that Israel immediately made use of the encouragement.

BREZHNEV, BENDJEDID HOLD TALKS, SPEAK AT DINNER

Talks Begin 9 Jun

LD090834 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--Talks began in the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, who arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit.

'Piratical' Israeli Raid Hit

LD091153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Soviet-Algerian talks began in the Kremlin today. Conducting the talks on the Soviet side are Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the Algerian side are Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and general secretary of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Party; Hoffmann, member of the FLN Party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party Central Committee; Yakr, member of the FLN Party Central Committee and ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic and Popular Republic to the USSR; Yala, member of the FLN Party Central Committee and minister of finance; and Brahimi, member of the party Central Committee and minister for hydraulics, land development and environmental protection.

At the talks, which are taking place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, an examination took place of the topical problems of the modern international situation, including the position in the Near and Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea and several other parts of the world.

It was noted that the aggressive, adventurist course of imperialist circles led by the United States is seriously complicating the international situation and threatening peace and the security of peoples. In place of this course toward militarization and aggression, stressed Leonid Ilich Brehnev, the Soviet Union is proposing a policy of consolidating peace and preserving detente which, as indicated by the responses in many countries to the peace initiatives and proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, is meeting with wide support and approval from all peace-loving forces.

The Soviet Union is filled with resolve to continue to work persistently to take the heat out of international tension, preserve detente, guarantee its further development and cooperate with all those who really aspire toward reliable and lasting peace on earth.

Chadli Bendjedid evaluated positively the foreign policy program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the consistent course of the Soviet Union for strengthening peace and international security and for support of the liberation struggle of peoples.

In the discussion of the Near East situation it was noted that the increased aggressiveness of Israel, which leans on the openly expansionist course of the United States and on the separate Camp David deal, is creating the threat of a new armed conflict arising there. Convincing evidence of this is the provocative activity of Israel in Lebanon and the piractical attack by the Israeli air forces on Iraq's capital, Baghdad.

Mutual conviction was expressed that the situation which is forming in the Near East confirms the special urgency for collective efforts aimed at moving the matter of a Near East settlement away from deadlock. A realistic path toward this, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev indicated, is opened up by the proposal for convening a special international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and has met with a positive response in many Arab countries.

Regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf region, it was noted that interference by the United States of American and other imperialist powers represents a serious threat to peace and security in that region.

Bendjedid states that Algeria supports the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression and creating a stable and peaceful atmosphere in the region.

In the course of discussion on certain issues of the situation in the Mediterranean, the need was stressed to eliminate all factors promoting tension in that region and to develop fruitful and egalitarian cooperation between the Mediterranean states, in the interests of peace and international security.

The talks are to be continued.

Brezhnev, Leaders at Dinner

LD091650 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the grand Kremlin Palace on June 9 in honour of President Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the Front for National Liberation Party. Present at the dinner together with Chadli Bendjedid were the officials accompanying him.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Andrey Gromyko, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of the USSR state committees and other officials.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev addressed the dinner with a speech.

The dinner proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev on Arms Talks, Mideast

LD091942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at 9 June Kremlin dinner in honor of visiting Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Algerian guests, dear comrades.

I cordially welcome the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, and the officials accompanying him.

We have a long-standing friendship with Algeria. Its foundations were laid in the difficult years of the Algerian people's heroic struggle for independence. It grew stronger each year, when free Algeria, having chosen in favor of socialism, embarked on the path of profound social transformation in the interests of the masses. We share the Algerian people's joy over its accomplishments in creating modern industry and conducting agrarian reform, in resolving important social and cultural problems.

Much also unites as in international policy, where we take a common stand on the vital problems of the present day. This is confirmed once again by the talks which started here today.

Naturally, the talks focused attention on the questions of the protection of peace, of rebuffing the encroachments of imperialist circles on the freedom, independence and security of peoples.

The unprecedented arms race, unleashed by the United States, and the Pentagon's global strategic manipulations--the entire frantic activity designed, to put it directly, to establish world domination of U.S. imperialism--provoke the peoples' quite understandable protests and indignation.

In order to weaken such a response, deception is used and public opinion is deluded. The myth of the Soviet military threat--an old trick of the enemies of socialism--which is being persistently spread by Washington and its Beijing and other yesmen is an example of that. As is known, things have gone so far that high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration do not disdain to spread open fabrications in the desire to distort and discredit USSR policy.

Another example is the attempt to declare as terrorism the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation. The absurdity of such allegations should be particularly clear to the Algerian people, who had to fight for 7 years with arms in hand for freedom and independence.

The U.S. Government, which has frozen SALT II and has not agreed to resumption of a dialogue with us on problems of medium-range weapons in Europe, is now trying to lull its allies and public opinion. It is being alleged in Washington that the United States will shortly start or even has already started talks with the Soviet Union on questions of arms control.

Unfortunately, these are mere words. I can say quite definitely: Not a single real step has been made on the part of the United States so far during all the time since the present U.S. administration came to power, either on that or other questions in order to continue, at least in a preliminary way, discussion of the essence of these questions. On the contrary, the Americans are delaying on various pretexts the beginning of such a discussion while we, for our part, are prepared for it at any time.

Meanwhile, the unrestrained buildup by the West of military budgets and armaments, the cult of strength, diktat and threats in international relations, the whipping up of hatred for the socialist countries and liberation movements and persecution of all progressive parties is already leading today to grim consequences for the peoples.

One of them is the bloody wave of terrorism by rightwing extremists, which is nowadays literally sweeping many states in different parts of the world. The targets of terrorism are prominent, including the highest ranking statesmen, political and religious figures. With all the difference of the specific circumstances their common aim can be seen quite clearly--it is to destabilize political life in the countries concerned, suppress democracy and create conditions for the most reactionary dictatorial regimes to come to power.

You, Algerian comrades, know from the experience of your liberation struggle what imperialist terror is: Fresh in your memory are the atrocities perpetrated by the notorious organization of the secret army.

But the peoples of the world see opportunities for mankind's development other than the poisonous swamp of hatred, terrorism and military preparations. For its part, the Soviet Union put forward at the recent CPSU Congress a broad program of specific measures to create a healthier international climate and to build up confidence between states. We will pursue this policy persistently and with consistency.

Of course, this also concerns our relations with the United States. We tell the U.S. leaders in our contacts with them, and I am repeating it in public: We do not seek a confrontation with the United States, we do not encroach upon America's legitimate interests. We want peace, cooperation and normal relations between our countries based on mutual trust. It is precisely why we offer the United States and the other Western countries fair, constructive talks, a quest for mutually acceptable solutions to practically all the major issues existing between us. We are for a joint quest for ways toward a lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Our stand on problems such as the Middle East and the Mediterranean, which are close both to Algeria and the Soviet Union, is also determined by the striving for a just and lasting peace.

The Soviet Union has more than once specifically and explicitly expressed its stand on the Middle East settlement. This stand meets with growing understanding and support from the Arab states, to whose contribution to ensuring a lasting peace in the Middle East we attach enormous significance.

The imperialists' crusade against detente has not bypassed the Mediterranean. Increasing pressure is brought to bear on Spain with the aim of drawing it into NATO. A clearly unequal agreement on U.S. military bases is imposed on Greece. The campaign of enmity and hatred against the progressive countries of that region is toughening.

The Soviet Union trusts that it is necessary and possible to convert the Mediterranean from an area of military-political confrontation and a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

In our view, the attainment of international agreements on the following issues could serve these aims:

The spreading to the Mediterranean area of confidence-building measures in the military field, which have already proved to be effective in international practices;

A coordinated reduction of armed forces in that area;

Withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons;

Renunciation of deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean non-nuclear countries;

The adoption of a commitment by the nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not permit deployment of such weapons on its territory. We are also ready, of course, to examine together with all states concerned any other initiatives and ideas in this direction.

Comrades, allow me, in conclusion, on behalf of Soviet communists and the whole of our people, to wish our Algerian friends fresh successes in the implementation of the plans for economic and social development mapped out by them.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a toast:

To the further development and strengthening of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria, and between the Algerian and the Soviet peoples;

To the health of Comrade Chadli Bendjedid!

To the health of all of our Algerian friends.

Bendjedid Speech

LD092312 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Speech by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at a 9 June Kremlin banquet in Moscow given by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade and president, dear friends, before anything else I must say that I am pleased to be in Moscow, the splendid capital of the Soviet Union, this country which Algeria has always had the best relations.

Our presence today among you is considered a natural continuation of the traditions of meetings at various levels which have always characterized the relations between our two countries, a fact which provides a splendid opportunity to express again the feelings of friendship uniting our two peoples and to continue the exchange of views which is so timely and necessary in the present complex international situation.

The high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which is developing with the spirit of mutual respect, is satisfactory to us.

Over a number of years this cooperation showed the vast potential of the joint achievements of our two peoples who began to work together daily with a spirit of friendship and understanding in the establishments, factories, institutes and hospitals. The evidence of this is the metallurgy complex in Annaba, the product of Algerian industry. Soviet experts and their Algerian colleagues work side by side and together they are waging the struggle for development started by Algeria. The question is in fact about struggle. In this connection it is right to mention all those Soviet nationals who sacrificed their lives for the removal of mines planted by colonialism in Algeria and for the return of life and development to it.

We would like to again declare today the greatest thanks, to those distinguished persons from the Algerian people and the government.

Soviet-Algerian cooperation, established on this basis, is being consolidated because it conforms with the joint stance toward the genuine national development in the interest of peoples. We are fully determined to adopt all the necessary measures to consolidate and to widen our cooperation by mutual consent and by taking into consideration all the existing and the latent potentials, the high level of our relations in all fields and respect of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. All these are the basis on which our relations between states should be. They enable us to discuss frankly and seriously all the issues which require our attention.

I do not conceal from you my profound anxiety as a result of the current nature of the international situation which gives rise to utmost concern. No doubt you share my anxiety over this. We witness crises in all regions of the world. We point out anew that tension is replacing detente more and more. It appears to us that peace is unstable--the peace which nations have been patiently striving for decades to build. We also see that freedom is not guaranteed--the freedom which requires permanent protection. We notice the emergence of phenomena which indicate that history is going backward and the removal of the great gains which have been achieved by nations in their struggle for peace, justice, freedom and progress.

We are profoundly concerned about the emergence of negative consequences of the tension which is gradually undermining the principles of peaceful coexistence and the positive results which should be very much in evidence as a result of the necessary progress of detente. Therefore, it is necessary that detente should not be confined to a certain area of the world only; but it is necessary that it should spread all over the world, particularly in the countries of the Third World and embrace all aspects of international life. Our fears are serious because modern history shows that the periods of tension lead to the infringement of the national independence of countries and is regarded as an obstacle along the path of the peoples' prosperity. In such situations of tension and threats the initial steps of genuine international cooperation are endangered, a matter which hinders the establishment of a new economic system--which is necessary because one of the main phenomenon of tension in our age is the result of the increased difference in the levels of development.

Also it is possible that the aspirations resulting from the special session of the UN General Assembly on the arms race may disappear because of a new escalation of the arms race which revives the nightmare of destruction as far as the whole of mankind is concerned. Despite all the many dangers created by these events, Algeria remains convinced of the necessity of an active attitude vis-a-vis overcoming all crises within the framework of the political organizations to which it belongs. Owing to the circumstances resulting from the bonds of solidarity, Algeria firmly reaffirms the firmness of the principles without which there can be no freedom, security or independence.

True to itself Algeria intends in all sincerity to continue its activity aimed at increasing the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement in the search of solutions and implementation of major international issues because the Nonaligned Movement is considered a firmly established factor in the equilibrium and democratization of international life.

Algeria also declares its determination to undertake joint efforts to ensure a return to the policy of detente which would mark the liquidation of colonialism and imperialism, the renunciation of the threat of force and of its use, the cessation of interference in the internal affairs of states, the liquidation of foreign military bases and the achievement of disarmament in accordance with the strivings of peoples for peace.

Thus Algeria has resolved to declare its rejection of approving the backward development of history and of halting of its liberatory advance and of weakening the solidarity which had been consolidated in a number of battles.

The tragedy of the Middle East is considered a graphic illustration of the growing dangers which threaten in the zone of tension the freedom of peoples, the independence of states, peace and international security.

We see in this a persistent effort to deprive the Palestinian people of their rights. We point out that the Zionist regime, due to their permanent alliance with imperialism, is broadening its expansionist ambitions and is intensifying the aggressive actions against Lebanon and is carrying out numerous provocations against Syria.

In this situation Algeria considers that it is necessary to constantly achieve the strengthening of the cohesion of the Arab world in order to foil the continuing aggression of imperialism and Zionism.

Allow me to express my high appreciation of the support which the Soviet Union has always given the Arab peoples in their struggle. We also fear that the remaining hotbed of tension in Africa would turn this continent, which is difficult to assess its contribution toward the question of freedom and independence, into an area of confrontation. This fact would allow colonialism, which is holding firm to its last positions, and the active exploitative forces to perpetuate the unstable situation. Whether in Namibia, South Africa or in the Western Sahara, the denial of rights of peoples is inconsistent with the recognized principles in the world and constitutes a grave danger to peace and security of the countries of the neighboring areas.

Algeria believes in the united destiny of the peoples of the continent and is confident that Africa, which has shed the colonialist yoke and has marched steadily on the path of struggle against new colonialism and imperialism, will smash the fetters of foreign domination and will be able to establish itself in the spirit of freedom on the path of development if it united with firm conviction. It is in this belief that the contribution of the African peoples to the cause of world peace and security lies. In this era of tension from which our world is suffering, the safeguarding of world peace and security demands from us more than ever before that we increase our vigilance and redouble our efforts with the aim of ensuring the search for dialogue and also for peaceful settlements for disputed issues, the issues of tension and confrontation, in the spirit of respecting freedom, sovereignty and national independence.

Algeria expresses satisfaction with the nature of the relations it has maintained since independence with the Soviet Union, the relations which demonstrate the high level and the firm nature of the ties of friendship and cooperation which exists traditionally between our two countries.

Our visit to your country and the promotion of the traditions of exchanging views between us will in our belief contribute to expanding and consolidating our relations in all fields. I thank the Soviet people and its leaders in the name of the Algerian delegation and in my own name for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded.

Talks Resume 10 Jun

LD100848 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--Talks were continued in the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. He is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

Talks End

LD101032 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS--Soviet-Algerian talks came to a close in the Kremlin today. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 10 June carries a report on the conclusion of Soviet-Algerian talks in Moscow which adds the following passage at this point: "Soviet-Algerian talks ended in the Kremlin today."

["They were conducted on the Soviet side by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and on the Algerian side by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and the persons accompanying him on his trip."] Matters of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the political, trade, economic and other fields were thoroughly considered during the talks. In this connection it was pointed out that the international situation which has become aggravated of late calls for the necessity of further making more active political consultations and an exchange of views between the USSR and Algeria on topical international problems, first of all those connected with the struggle for the prevention of war and for the preservation of peace.

Leonid Brezhnev gave a positive appraisal of the anti-imperialist course of the foreign policy of Algeria and the efforts of its party-and-state leadership in rallying the country's progressive forces in the interests of upholding the gains of the Algerian revolution, in the name of Algeria's development along the lines of socialist orientation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Chadli Bendjedid expressed satisfaction with the successful fruitful development of Soviet-Algerian bilateral cooperation in various fields and reaffirmed mutual striving for further steady expansion and deepening of the friendly ties between the CPSU and the FLN [National Liberation Front], between the USSR and Algeria in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The two sides emphasized a big importance of economic cooperation between the USSR and Algeria and declared for its all-round development.

The common stands of the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic on the topical problems discussed was confirmed during the talks which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITING UZBEK SSR

GF051941 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Algerian parliamentary delegation headed by the speaker of the Algerian National Assembly, (Jamil Khalifah Bulayd), continues to acquaint itself with the different aspects of Uzbek life. The members of the delegation have been received by Minavar Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Passage indistinct].

The Algerian guests have also toured sites of interest in Tashkent and visited historic Islamic sites in Samarkand. The Tashkent [word indistinct] gave a banquet in honor of the visiting guests today. (Jamil Khalifah Bulayd) addressed the banquet saying he greatly admired the socioeconomic achievements of the Uzbek SSR.

SYRIAN CLERGYMAN PAYS VISIT TO KAZAKH SSR

GF080637 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Ahmad Kiftaru, the esteemed mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic, has paid a 2-week visit to the Kazakh SSR. During his stay the mufti met and conferred with leading scientists and prominent Islamic clergymen.

Commenting on his visit, Ahmad Kiftaru said he was pleased with the standard of living of Muslims in the Soviet Union. He also stated that at a time when there is danger of another war in the world, the unity of the people both in social and in religious fields against imperialism is essential for world peace.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO VIEWS USSR ARMS POLICY IN AFRICA

LD091014 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 9 Jun 81

["The Arms Race Threatens Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--Military spending hampers the economic and social development of African countries, writes Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Soviet Institute for African Studies, in the Journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. He writes that the arms race in Africa is proceeding even at a greater pace than in industrialised states. Between 1970 and 1979, the average annual growth of military spending in African states amounted to 7.5-8 percent and in a number of southern African states 13.5 percent.

The growth of armed forces is not infrequently regarded as a means to assert prestige in the African arena and leadership in certain regions and back territorial claims to neighboring countries, the writer points out. Some states increase the purchases of arms in connection with the imperialist plans to involve them in military-political blocs which are being set up in the African Continent under the auspices of the United States and other NATO countries. These factors "play a negative role in the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Africa. They weaken the unity of African countries. And it is the latter which is the most effective weapon of the African countries in the struggle against imperialism and for social progress," the article points out.

Besides threatening peace and stability in the continent, the arms race brings about the reduction of means allocated for the needs of the economic and social development of African states, Anatoliy Gromyko points out. The overwhelming majority of African countries do not manufacture weapons and have to buy them at high prices mainly in West European countries and the United States. This places them in greater dependence on imperialism and its neocolonialist policies.

Rejecting the Western propaganda allegations about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the arms race in Africa, the writer stresses: "Soviet arms are delivered to Africa and other regions only for the purposes of protecting the progressive revolutionary gains of the African peoples and are designated for their liberation struggle. When certain regimes which deviated from the progressive path of development began to use Soviet military aid for launching aggression, the USSR immediately stopped its military assistance."

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD091505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Acquaintance With Experience"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by S. Mamarasulov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of Uzbekistan's Andizhanskiy Obkom, has left for the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe at the invitation of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement (MLSTP). The delegation will acquaint itself with the MLSTP's party work experience.

MASHKIN COMMENTS ON REAGAN-LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETING

PY100323 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] Mexican President Lopez Portillo and U.S. President Reagan held their second talk today in Washington. Dear listeners, at the time of making this recording I do not have on hand all the elements necessary to make an analysis of the results of the meeting of the two presidents. Perhaps tomorrow, some of us at Radio Moscow will make a commentary on these talks in Washington. The only thing I can say now is that it is very unlikely that these talks will really reconcile the great contradictions separating Mexico from the United States. It is very unlikely, friends, considering that Washington is just resorting to adulation as a tactic for meeting with Lopez Portillo, because, at a time of scarcity of energy resources, the United States is overly interested in obtaining Mexican oil in quantities as desired.

SALVADORAN REBEL LEADER MARCOS CITED ON SITUATION

PY090216 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Commander Marcos, member of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] Unified Joint Staff, has commented that, ever since the beginning of the struggle for the liberation of the people, Salvadoran authorities have not stopped talking about the partial, or even total, defeat of the revolutionary armed forces. However, consolidation of popular power in liberated areas is reported by the rebel camp every day.

In a press conference held yesterday somewhere in El Salvador, Commander Marcos noted that the organs of popular power are beginning to function in liberated areas, taking care of literacy, medical assistance, food supply, etc.

A communique issued by the FMLN says that in May its forces inflicted 264 casualties on army troops in the Departments of Chalatenango, Morazan, San Vicente and Cuscatlan. These casualties plus those in the first week of June--which are apparently heavier--demonstrate that the fighting capacity of the rebels is improving, according to Central American political observers.

REPORTS OF SOVIET ARMS TO NICARAGUA RIDICULED

PY091747 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and his colleagues have again supplied satirists with material to write about. They have once again launched an anti-Soviet campaign and once again they made themselves ridiculous.

While the satirists think about the themes of their articles, we will explain the (?facts). Speaking to U.S. reporters Haig stated that Soviet-made arms are arriving in Nicaragua. Moreover, to please their boss, other representatives of the U.S. State Department supported this statement. Reporters attending the press conference were told that the White House has categorical evidence in this regard.

Based on this alleged evidence, in turn, the U.S. press wrote about the type of Soviet-made arms that, according to Haig, are reportedly being provided to the Nicaraguan Armed Forces.

BUSINESS WEEK magazine informed its readers that Washington has evidence that the Nicaraguans are being supplied with Soviet-made combat airplanes, among which are the MIG-21 planes.

Other mass media sources reported that Nicaragua was being supplied with an entire column of Soviet-made T-55 tanks including service personnel totaling no less than 400 soldiers.

This evil slander was categorically denied in Managua. [Daniel] Pedro [Saavedra], member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, has stated that reports about the alleged supply of Soviet arms to Nicaragua are a flagrant lie.

The statement issued by this government leader would be enough to evaluate the foolish position the liars of the U.S. State Department have put themselves in. But they hanged themselves when answering a journalist's question. U.S. State Department official Fisher was compelled to acknowledge that the United States lacks specific information about the supply of Soviet-made combat planes to Nicaragua. Although Fisher only spoke vaguely about the supply of the T-55 tanks, Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, who supplied other details, also confirmed that they lacked information on the T-55 Soviet tanks.

We have only discussed the facts of this matter and now we leave it in the hands of the satirists.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM MONGOLIA

FL021815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation which attended the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has arrived in Moscow from Ulaanbaatar. The members of our country's delegation are Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat; Santos Godoy Hernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee; and Orestes Quintana, section chief in the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations.

CUBA SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

FL082134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Important aspects of scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba during the 1981-85 period were finalized today with the final protocol to the eighth session of the scientific-technical cooperation subcommittee of the Cuba-USSR Intergovernmental Commission. Vladimir (Konusco), chairman for the Soviet side, and Miguel Urrutia, chairman for the Cuban side, signed the cooperation protocol in Moscow.

Urrutia said that the document represented a new stage in the implementation of the Soviet Union's sincere and fraternal cooperation since this 5-year period was going to be a complex one because Cubans would have to work with greater strictness and efficiency.

The protocol provides for the supply of material resources and credits in the fields of medicine and the agricultural reclamation of rocky lands.

ARMY-NAVY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

For reportage on a visit to Cuba 24 May-2 June by a delegation of the Central Political Directorate of the USSR Army and Navy, led by Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, see the Cuba section, of the 3 June Latin America DAILY REPORT.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT RECEIVES TRADE DELEGATION

LD031439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola has received a Soviet trade delegation headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister B.S. Gordeyev, which is in Argentina. The delegation has also been received by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and other Argentine Government officials.

ROMANOV ATTENDS IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD090805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Jun (TASS)--Ways of further improving the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions are being examined at a zonal ideological workers' conference-seminar which opened in Leningrad today. It is attended by chiefs of obkom propaganda and agitation sections, secretaries of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms in the northwest, Soviet Army and Navy political workers, scientists, members of the propaganda aktiv and journalists.

It will spend 5 days discussing progress in the study and propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and analyzing theoretical problems and the party organizations' practical activity to mold a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and communist ideological commitment and improve working people's political and labor activity. The seminar participants are exchanging experience of work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and will visit party committees in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast.

Reports were delivered by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and V.M. Falin and I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, is participating in the conference-seminar.

Seminar Ends

LD091317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Leningrad, 6 Jun (TASS)--The zonal seminar-conference of ideological workers which examined ways of further improving the quality and efficiency of ideological and political-educational work in the light of the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and lectures on topical questions of domestic and international life and on Soviet people's communist education and analyzed the party committee's activity in strengthening propaganda's link with life, enhancing the masses' political and labor activeness and providing ideological back-up for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

There was an exchange of experience of the study and propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee report, the 26th party congress documents and the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work." Those taking part in the seminar visited the Leningrad Gorkom and Leningradskiy Obkom.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Deparmmtment, spoke at the closing of the seminar-conference. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the work of the seminar.

CPSU'S SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV PARTY SEMINAR

LD081120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A seminar conference of party and ideological workers of the Ukraine is being held in Kiev today. It opened with an introductory speech from Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

PRAVDA: NEW RUBRIC ON IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial announcement: "We Inaugurate New Rubric--Party Life; the Quality of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Defining, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, the main tasks in communist education, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that essentially it is a case of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work. It is necessary to seek to ensure that its content becomes more topical and its forms accord with the Soviet people's present needs and requirements.

The PRAVDA editorial office, in inaugurating the new rubric, is setting the goal of giving regular and comprehensive coverage in the newspaper to the way in which the congress instructions and the tasks and recommendations set forth by the CPSU Central Committee in the resolution adopted 2 years ago "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" are being implemented in the party organizations. What has already been done and what is as yet not being successfully achieved? To what extent are the results of the efforts which are being made making themselves felt? To reveal in greater depth the specific experience and existing problems, extensive use will be made of the opinions and assessments of the party, soviet and economic leaders and of readers' letters and suggestions.

The theme of today's dialogue is the assertion of collectivist principles in people's awareness and deeds--one of the most important problems in the broad range of problems of ideological and moral education. Having as its social basis the public ownership of the means of production, collectivism is now entering the Soviet people's lives as a determining feature of their relationships, morality, labor and daily routine.

At the same time the forms in which collectivism is implemented are not something static and strictly set by the framework of rules established once and for all. They are constantly in motion, constantly being developed. The item "asserting collectivism" published on page 2 discusses the party organizations' role and successes and shortcomings in leading this dynamic and multifaceted process.

GENERAL MATROSOV INTERVIEWED ON BORDER GUARDS' DAY

LD081513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Army Gen V. A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards: "On the Country's Borders"; carried under the rubric "Today is Border Guards Day"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What tasks do Border Guards tackle today?

[Answer] The Border Guards see their chief task as being to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of strengthening the Soviet motherland's defense, state security and the reliable protection and defense of its borders.

The protection of the borders in the conditions of the complex present-day international situation is an important element in the overall system for ensuring the security of our state.

Fulfilling the party's instructions to vigilantly monitor imperialists' intrigues and promptly and resolutely stop at the border attempts at hostile activity, the border guards perform their duty in strict accord with Soviet laws and the agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and contiguous states. Protection of the USSR borders is based on the firm foundation of the CPSU foreign policy line.

Our adversaries are today gambling greatly on ideological subversion and espionage. Imperialist intelligence services are trying to send in agents and carry out provocations and other subversive acts. I must say that all the attempts by ideological saboteurs and spies seeking to violate the border come to grief against the high vigilance and skill of the servicemen.

As an example here are two reports from different sectors of the state border. The border Guards of the post commanded by Communist Capt V. Kiyashko required only a matter of minutes to detain a violator. He was well prepared and had carefully elaborated a plan to cross the border.

The patrol ship commanded by Subcommander B. Rikhter, on receiving information about the appearance of an unknown target in our territorial waters, swiftly proceeded to the indicated sector. The offending ship tried to escape but the border ship, making a skillful maneuver, cut across its path.

First-Class equipment--ships, airplanes and helicopters, reliable weaponry, modern optical and radioelectronic apparatus enables the servicemen to detect border violators regardless of weather conditions or time of day and to rapidly forestall and suppress attempts to violate the border.

Today's Border Guard is a man of high moral tempering and solid and profound knowledge. An absolute majority of border guards officers have higher military, political and specialized education, and about 95 percent of the soldiers and sergeants have graduated from VUZes, tekhnikums and secondary schools.

CENTRAL AUTHORITIES GREET GEORGIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD090815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 1

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate Goergia's workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and the combat vanguard of Georgia's working people--its communists--on a portentious event--the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian CP.

The history of the Georgian proletariat's revolutionary struggle and the Georgian CP's formation are in extricably linked with the name of V.I. Lenin and with the Great October Socialist Revolution. Under the Bolshevik Party's leadership and with the fraternal assistance of the Russian proletariat and the Red Army, Georgia's working class, working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia overthrew the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie and its Menshevik stooges in a fierce struggle, routed the foreign interventionists and established Soviet power. Freed forever from exploitation and social and national oppression, the republic's working people embarked on the broad path of socialist development. Together with our country's other peoples the Georgian people have made a worthy contribution to creating and consolidating the united multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the grim years of the Great Patriotic War against German fascism Georgia's glorious sons and daughters, fighting in a single combat formation alongside servicemen from all of the Soviet Union's fraternal peoples, displayed exemplary valor and heroism and demonstrated their total commitment to the cause of communism and to the socialist motherland.

Under the CPSU's proven leadership and joined in fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and all our country's peoples, the Georgian SSR's working people have achieved remarkable results in economic and cultural building in the last 60 years. Soviet Georgia now has highly developed machine building, electrical engineering, chemical, light, food and other industries. Great successes have been achieved by agricultural workers. They have considerably increased tea, grape and citrus fruit production. There has been an unprecedented flourishing of Georgia's culture, socialist in content and national in form, and of its science, literature and art. The working people's well-being and their social and political activeness is constantly increasing.

Credit for the fact Georgia has become a flourishing socialist republic is due to the workers, peasants and intelligentsia--Georgians, Abkhazians, Ossetians, Russians and working people of all nationalities--who live and work in the republic. The Georgian SSR's successes clearly demonstrate the great transforming power of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the socialist system's vitality and the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The impressive achievements of the republic's working people are inextricably linked with the Georgian CP's activities. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, it has secured a considerable increase in the rate of the republic's economic and social development. Its work is characterized by a creative approach to work, initiative and a sense of the new, and implacability toward shortcomings. Party organizations are making earnest efforts to educate working people in the spirit of the peoples' indissoluble friendship and the noble feeling of Soviet patriotism.

The jubilee of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian CP is being celebrated at a time when the Soviet people have enthusiastically and energetically begun implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that loyal to their glorious revolutionary, labor and internationalist traditions and implementing the propositions and tasks set out in the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the congress decisions, Georgia's communists and all its working people will score outstanding new successes in developing the national economy and culture and in further enhancing the working people's well-being and will strengthen in every way the friendship and fraternity of our country's peoples and the unity and cohesion around the CPSU.

Long live the Georgian SSR!

Long live the Georgian CP--a combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU--the party of the builders of communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

AFANASYEV ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

LD091015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[D. Kazutin report: "A Party and Nationwide Tribune"]

[Text] A plenum of the boards of the USSR Union of Journalists and the Moscow city journalists' organization has been held to discuss the tasks facing the USSR Union of Journalists in propagandizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered at the plenum by V. Afanasyev, chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists and PRAVDA chief editor.

The 26th congress of Lenin's party went down in the Soviet people's minds and hearts as an inspiring program of peace and creation. It was a milestone in the life of the party and people and an event of enormous international importance. It is now up to every Soviet journalist to propagandize the congress's ideas vigorously, skillfully and clearly and to do his utmost to help make them the concern of millions.

"Our party," L.I. Brezhnev told the 26th congress, "has great confidence in the many thousands-strong detachment of Soviet journalists and has a high regard for their difficult work. We are, of course, all concerned to ensure that our mass news and propaganda media are always a genuine tribute of party and nationwide public opinion." Recalling those words, V.G. Afanasyev said that they are indicative both of the high assessment of Soviet journalists' work and of the increased demands placed on that work.

Only by honing professional skills and describing in a businesslike, competent and committed fashion the Soviet people's struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets can this assessment be justified.

The whole atmosphere of the plenum was notable for its efficiency and seriousness. The discussion took place not only at plenary sessions but also chiefly at section level. There were four sections. The first discussed the tasks involved in propagandizing the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state; the second, ensuring ideological back-up for the CPSU's economic program; the third, various aspects of Soviet society's sociopolitical and spiritual development; and the fourth, problems involved in enhancing journalistic skills.

The speakers pointed out that journalistic organizations and editorial collectives have stepped up their work since the 26th CPSU Congress. Newspapers, magazines, television and radio are now giving widespread coverage to competition to fulfill the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to the patriotic movement to ensure economy and thrift and to achieve optimum end results at minimum cost. The press now carries a greater number of detailed in-depth articles dealing with specific economic problems and the introduction of progressive experience and modern scientific and technical advances. The authoritativeness, thoroughness, forcefulness and impact of critical materials have noticeably increased. But this is just the start of great and multifaceted work to implement the program for the country's socioeconomic development and people's communist education put forward at the party congress.

The everyday activity of every journalistic organization must be based on all the wealth of ideas thrown up by the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's report if this work is to gain full, profound scope. These ideas, propositions and conclusions must be brought home to every Soviet person. Active support must be given to the nationwide movement to ensure economy and thrift, the full utilization of reserves and the dissemination of progressive experience. Shortcomings must be criticized persistently and courageously and in a businesslike and constructive manner and a sense of responsibility must be cultivated in each individual regarding the work entrusted to him.

Every press article must be topical and accord with the Soviet people's present-day needs. Journalists must strengthen their links with life and be more responsive to people's needs, feelings, warnings and letters. Bourgeois propaganda must be resolutely rebuffed, international events must be analyzed thoroughly and in a well-reasoned manner, and the consistent struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet Government to strengthen peace must be highlighted.

These injunctions are set out in a resolution unanimously adopted by the plenum. The plenum examined the question of convening the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists and decided to convene it in Moscow in 1982. Also examined was the question of holding in Moscow this October the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], which is being convened by a decision of the IOJ Executive Committee.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES REPUBLIC CULTURE MINISTERS

LD090953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Abreast of the Times"]

[Text] A conference of union republic ministers of culture was held in Moscow 25-26 May. Its participants discussed the tasks facing cultural and artistic organs and establishments arising from the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the congress decisions.

The conference stressed that the tasks set by the 26th party congress in the cultural and artistic sphere make it imperative that the many questions on cultural workers' active participation in the implementation of the party's strategic aims regarding economic and social development and ideological backup for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets be tackled in a fundamentally new way. It is of paramount importance to ensure that culture and art are organically linked with the implementation of plans in the sphere of communist building and with society's ideological, political and spiritual life.

The conference was addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME, DRUNKENNESS AT KAMA PLANT

LD081055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 May 81 p 2

[M. Zaripov report: "Kama Truck Plant School. From a Session of the RSFSR Council of Minister's Commission To Combat Drunkenness"]

[Text] It is just over 10 years since the Komsomol detachments of the first construction workers appeared on the banks of the Kama River in Tataria to begin construction of the country's biggest industrial complex for the manufacture of high-capacity trucks. The next page in the annals of the labor achievements on the Kama is the attainment of the design capacities of the young center of the country's automotive industry. However, the chief "product" of the Kama truck plant is man--people build the Kama plant and in its turn the Kama plant "builds" people.

"One of the important tasks of the harmonious collective of the truck giant, of the young city," stressed a recent session of the commission under the chairmanship of L.P. Lyakovaya, "is to educate people, to seek new forms and methods of ideological work, to hold communist attitudes toward work, to perceive one's civic and moral duty and to wage an implacable struggle against vestiges of the past and such a tenacious legacy as alcoholism and a partiality to liquor."

G.M. Khakimova, deputy chairman of the Naberezhnyye Chelny Gorispolkom and leader of the commission to combat drunkenness, who addressed the session, described the great amount of work which is being carried out according to a comprehensive citywide plan which draws together the measures of labor collectives, soviet and administrative organs and all social organizations for the further improvement of crime-prevention work, the maintenance of public order and the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

At the same time the commission session noted that in the truck builders' city there are still many opportunities to improve ideological education work and to increase labor and social activeness.

DISGRUNTLED JEWISH EMIGRES CITED ON 'TRUE' WEST

LD081131 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 26 May publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word S. Ostroushchenko Odessa dispatch under the headline "Paying for Self-Deception." Ostroushchenko begins by quoting a letter to the Odessa visas department from a group of Soviet Jews who left the country some years ago, expressing their disappointment and dissatisfaction with life in the West. He goes on to cite similar examples of Soviet Jewish emigres seeking help to return to the Soviet Union, who describe their trials and tribulations after leaving the USSR and call for the "truth" to be published. The article concludes by quoting Israeli communist leader Meir Wilner to the effect that the true "awakening" among Jews in the Soviet Union is "directed toward the struggle against the nationalist Zionist ideology of the proimperialist Jewish bourgeoisie."

UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM VIEWS CADRE WORK

LD081535 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on a Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee was held 28 May 1981. Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a report "On Further Improving the Selection, Placement and Education of Cadres in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

Speakers in the debate were: Comrades M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskiy Obkom; K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskiy Obkom; K.P. Dudin, second secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of the Samarkandskiy Obkom; R.G. Gaipov, first secretary of the Kashkadarinskiy Obkom; A. Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; A.P. Shendrik, second secretary of the Andizhanskiy Obkom; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of the Bukharskiy Obkom; A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; V.N. Sigedin, director of the central mine management of the Navoiyskiy mining-metallurgical combine; T.B. Baymirov, first secretary of the Dzhizakskiy Obkom; M. Kamalov, first secretary of the Namaganskiy Obkom; V.N. Sivets, general director of Tashkent's V.P. Chkalov aviation Production Association; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Ferganskiy Obkom; I.Kh. Aripov, leader of a molders' team in Glavtashkentstroy's No 1 housing construction combine; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of the Syrdarinskiy Obkom; M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezmskiy Obkom; M. Umarova, chairman of the board of Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon's Yakubov Kolkhoz; V.I. Rybalko, first secretary of the Yangiyul Gorkom; S. Pulatov, Uzbek SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A. Atamuratov, first secretary of the Takhtakupyrskiy Raykom; and E.G. Gafurzhanov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komosomol Central Committee.

The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum approved the Uzbek CP Central Committee's comprehensive plan of measures for fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions stemming from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

With this the Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum ended its work.

USUBALIYEV AT KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD052104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum that took place in Frunze today discussed the tasks of the republican party organization in light of the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Kiev and Tbilisi. A report was delivered at the plenum by Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party.

All working people of the Kirgiz SSR, it was noted at the plenum, are waging a persistent struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress. The republic's industry has prefulfilled the 5-month tasks. Agriculture is developing at a confident pace. At the same time a number of industrial enterprises in the republic are not coping with the state plans. Losses of working time and idling of equipment is still great. There are shortcomings in capital construction. Concrete measures have been mapped out to mobilize the working people to successfully fulfill the plans of the 5-year plan.

ARMENIAN CONFERENCE ON IMPROVEMENT OF LEGAL WORK

LD090927 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 May 81 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "To Further Strengthen Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] A republic conference of judicial workers has been held to discuss the current tasks facing people's courts with regard to further strengthening law and order and stepping up the fight against crime in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR minister of justice, delivered a report.

The conference pointed out that the people's courts had done a certain amount to strengthen socialist law and order and increase their role in preventing and eradicating crime. They are now examining criminal and civil cases more competently and thoroughly and striving to ensure uniformity in the application of legislation and scrupulous adherence to the requirements of the law as regards discretionary sentencing, and to pay more attention to establishing the causes and conditions which foster crime.

At the same time it was pointed out that the work of people's courts still does not fully accord with the party's requirements concerning the further improvement of judicial work. Some people's courts still occasionally pass sentences and judgments contravening the norms of substantive and procedural legislation and incorrectly classify the acts of guilty parties, resulting in the quashing of sentences and judgments by appeal courts. Courts do not always fully exercise their legal powers to make interlocutory orders.

The inadequacy of measures currently being taken to increase the educational and preventive role of legal proceedings and of the organization of circuit sessions was stressed.

In a number of courts the standard of judicial proceedings is still low and the system for the reception of citizens is not organized satisfactorily. Some judicial workers are not participating in legal propaganda sufficiently actively. The conference outlined measures for eliminating shortcomings in the work of people's courts and raising the standard of their work.

The task was set of striving, in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands, to do everything possible to strengthen socialist legality, safeguard the interests of the state and citizens' rights, and to improve judicial organs' work to step up the fight against crime and consistently and persistently administer justice.

Emphasis was placed on the need to ensure that people's courts strictly adhere to the norms of substantive and procedural legislation, that cases are always examined within the period prescribed by law and that the courts' efforts are more purposefully directed toward improving preventive work, increasing legal proceedings' educational and preventive influence, and extending the practice of examining cases at circuit sessions. The importance of improving people's courts examination of citizens' oral and written appeals [obrashcheniye] was pointed out.

Particular attention was given to improving the ideological, political and vocational training of people's judges and to increasing judicial workers' responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The conference was addressed by M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

Also taking part in the conference were: S. Osipyan, prosecutor of the Armenian SSR; and G. Kocharyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court.

GOSPLAN AIDE VIEWS LABOR PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEMS

LD081341 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 81 p 2

[Yu. Chaplygin interview with N. Rogovskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Labor Department, under the rubric "Our Dialogues: Labor Productivity in the New 5-Year Plan": "Where To Seek Reserves?"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The increase of labor productivity is the main factor in economic growth. The 26th CPSU Congress has set the task of ensuring a larger increase in labor productivity in the 11th 5-Year Plan, compared with that achieved in the last 5-year period. Yu. Chaplygin, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's economics and propaganda editor, talks with N. Rogovskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Labor Department and member of USSR Gosplan, about how this task is to be resolved.

[Question] The course of intensifying production is, strictly speaking, the course of accelerating the growth of social labor productivity. The Basic Guidelines plan to raise it 17-20 percent over the course of the 5-year period and thereby secure 85-90 percent of the increase in national income. How is the fulfillment of these targets to be ensured?

[Answer] They are calculated from the viewpoint that they will be ensured by scientific and technical, and organizational and economic means. A fairly wide range of factors has been taken into account. The most substantial of these is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress: It is planned to secure at least 60 percent of the total increase in labor productivity by introducing new labor-saving equipment.

[Question] This factor has been taken into account before. But labor productivity in the last 5-year plan increased less than was projected. The planned increase in national income was not achieved either. Evidently the influence of other factors turned out to be more powerful....

[Answer] Regrettably, the influence of a number of retarding factors was not fully taken into account. I refer to the substantially worsened working conditions of the mining and fuel sectors. There was an unforeseen decrease in the relative importance of the food, meat and dairy, fish and some other sectors. Precisely those sectors notable for a higher output per worker than the average for industry. In addition, many industrial enterprises simply failed to cope with the labor productivity growth target. The fact that for a long time priority in planning and assessing economic activity has been given to the quantitative, not the qualitative aspect has had an adverse effect. The force of this tradition can still be felt. Now, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery, a package of planning and organizational measures has been formulated and is already being implemented. In our opinion, they will make it possible to sharply direct the attention of labor collectives and economic organs in the current 5-year plan toward resolving questions of the steady growth of labor productivity.

[Question] Are you referring to the establishment in ministry and enterprise 5-year and annual plans of ceilings on the number of workers and targets for reductions in the amount of manual labor?

[Answer] Yes, but it would be naive to think that you only have to put these indicators in the plan and above-plan numbers of workers and employees will disappear immediately, the level of labor mechanization will rise and output will increase. Economic processes are much more complicated. Consequently great persistence is required of everyone--from the worker to the minister--in the struggle to fulfill the plan for labor productivity growth. But this is only one aspect of the matter. The other is the provision of incentives for achieving better results. The wages of each worker and collect[illegible] have now been made more dependent on increased labor productivity.

[Question] By using a long-term wage normative per ruble of output?

[Answer] Precisely. Thanks to that a direct link is established between output and wages. The more output is produced with the same number of workers and employees or fewer, the bigger the wages fund will be--given this long-term normative. Savings on the fund are being left in the hands of the enterprise. They can be spent to provide incentives for working people who combine several professions, for those who fulfill the planned volume of work with a smaller workforce, and for high professional expertise and skill. The additional payments are considerable--up to one-third or one-half of the wage or salary rate.

[Question] The 5-year plan envisages that the capital-labor ratio will increase faster than labor productivity. Does this not indicate that capital investment is increasingly being immobilized in fixed capital which has little effect on output growth?

[Answer] Such a problem does exist. The crux of the matter is to introduce new equipment that replaces manpower, to preserve living that makes a real, not a national, saving on live labor or reduces the expenditure of it per unit output. The faster growth of the capital-labor ratio preferential and the insufficient influence of that growth on the increase in labor productivity are a result of the fact that money has often been invested in old-fashioned equipment. This is also affecting the situation today.

True, in the 11th 5-Year Plan this influence will be weakened. The renewal of equipment is to be accelerated by about 50 percent. The system for assessing the technological standard of machines and equipment will be made more stringent. The 26th party congress set machine builders their task in unambiguous terms--to be faster in creating and introducing fundamentally new equipment and technology for the mechanization and automation of production in all sectors of the national economy. Only such technology can really help to reduce manpower requirements, decrease the labor-intensiveness of production and sharply increase output.

[Question] The growth of labor productivity does not depend only on the technical and economic characteristics of machines and mechanisms. The appropriate economic conditions and a whole system of plan indicators directed toward intensification are also necessary.

[Answer] Important measures have also been adopted in this direction. One of them is that the economic incentives fund and the material incentives fund will be formed on the basis of the fulfillment of the timetable for the startup of capacities and also--and this is very important--the normative time for achieving the design indicators for labor productivity and output prime cost. The appropriate methodological documents have been drawn up. I think that their correct application will help to rectify the situation wherever output growth is being held back by the slow startup of new equipment and technology.

[Question] New technology and industrial equipment--especially equipment with a large unit capacity--will certainly have an impact on the saving of live labor. But is this not hampered by the unsolved problem of optimum production concentration and specialization?

[Answer] Of course it is hampered. Many enterprises work in a close cycle; they manufacture their own tools, equipment and appliances, hardware, forgings, iron castings and industrial and nonstandard equipment. The output in these sections is sometimes several times lower than in the specialized plants. Our biggest losses in terms of labor productivity growth probably result from the low concentration of output in the work place and its poor specialization.

[Question] It is clearly impossible to change such a situation immediately. The task has been set for the 11th 5-Year Plan of refining the general schemes which have been formulated and analyzing carefully the organizational principles and machinery of associations. To what extent can this help to accelerate labor productivity growth?

[Answer] I shall explain with an example. Calculations show that in plants which are within "their own" ministries' system the worker's output is on average 20 percent higher than in plants which come under "alien" ministries. I think that the creation of associations, which is to be completed in this 5-year plan, will help to solve this problem. The introduction of specialized machine complexes in itself can limit the tendency to disperse and fragment production. This means that production concentration will be strengthened and output will increase.

[Question] What place in the increase of labor productivity is assigned to leading experience? In particular, to the Shchekino Method, the experience of the Sverdlovsk construction workers, who fulfill the plan targets with a reduced workforce, and the practice of work according to progressive norms, known as the Aksay Method. There is now no shortage of innovations and initiatives of this sort. It is only that they are being introduced slowly.

[Answer] The experience which you are talking about is our most valuable asset and a major reserve for enterprises in the struggle to fulfill the plan targets for increased labor productivity. But there are many different kinds of barriers to its utilization. The most marked barrier is the planning of the wage fund "on the basis of what has been achieved." This barrier has now been removed. The normative planning of the wages fund for long periods will induce collectives to adopt more intensive annual plans for increased labor productivity in comparison with the 5-year plans. In order to fulfill them it will be necessary to assimilate in earnest advanced experience of organizing and providing incentives for labor.

[Question] The efficiency of labor also depends on how man himself works and how rationally his worktime is used. However, one-fifth of worktime is lost in some enterprises.

[Answer] The losses are indeed great. There are many results. Take, for example, management-authorized leave from work to solve personal matters of a household nature. These losses are on the conscience of enterprises and organizations serving the population. However much they have said and written, local soviet ispolkoms just cannot make any progress over revising consumer service establishments' work timetables. There is also a great deal of intrashift idle time. Each day in workplaces in industry and construction an average of about 1 million workers stand idle, mostly because of bad labor organization and shortcomings in material and technical supply. Measures are now being taken to improve the balance of production plans and strengthen discipline in their implementation.

[Question] What measures are being adopted to reduce cadre turnover? Research into this problem shows that every year more than 20 million people change their jobs. Experts consider that for this reason alone losses in increased labor productivity amount to 8 percent.

[Answer] Yes, the manpower turnover is the scourge of present-day production. As a rule there is a month between resigning one job and starting another. Then it takes several months to adjust. Throughout this time the person's productivity is reduced. In recent years much has been done to cut down cadre turnover. Considerable funds are being appropriated for stablizing cadres. The system for the organized movement of manpower has also been improved. But, as analysis shows, the majority of people leave out of dissatisfaction with working and living conditions. Wherever priority is given to concern for this, turnover is minimal. Here much depends on the resolution of specific problems at all levels. Above all, certain leaders' desire to use objective reasons to cover up their own idleness in this sphere must be resolutely overcome. The growth of labor productivity is a generalizing indicator of production efficiency. It demands a comprehensive approach to the resolution of all questions, including those connected with working and living conditions.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS CONGRESS ON MECHANICS

LD091311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 2

[Text] To the Fifth All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

The USSR Council of Ministers welcomes the participants in and guests of the Fifth All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

The achievements of mechanics--one of the fundamental sciences determining the development of technology and industry--enables us to solve topical problems of major national economic importance.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to increase efficiency in scientific research, focus scientific collectives' efforts on solving topical problems and to speed up the introduction of scientific advances into the national economy. "The country badly needs to ensure that the efforts of large-scale science, besides elaborating theoretical problems, are focused to a great extent on solving key national economic questions and on discoveries capable of bringing about truly revolutionary changes in production." These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, specify the direction which all Soviet scientists are to follow in their work.

The USSR Council of Ministers expresses confidence that the Fifth All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics will help to further deepen our understanding of nature and to advance science and technology.

May the Fifth All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics prove fruitful for its participants.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers

ACADEMICIAN SHILO DISCUSSES FAR EAST DEVELOPMENT

LD050917 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 28 May publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word article by Academician N. Shilo, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center Presidium, under the headline "The Region's Potential." Shilo enumerates the natural resources of the Far East Region, including ores and energy sources, and goes on to discuss the "clear disproportion" which exists in the region's "economic machinery," noting the need for further development of sectors such as machine building and fuel and energy. He states that the region "does not yet play the role it could play in the production of gross output and in the further increase of the country's economic and scientific potential in view of its remarkable wealth," and outlines some of the factors holding it back, including the problem of labor resources, and possible directions of future development.

ECONOMISTS CITE NEED FOR WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

LD081151 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June publishes on page 2 under the headline Wages Are an Incentive" a 2,000-word article by Doctors of Economic Sciences N. Rimashevskaya and Ye. Yasin arguing that "distribution is the method, instrument and means of enhancing the tempo of production intensification," and that the principle of remuneration based on work results gives all members of society a personal interest in augmenting public wealth. Noting that "any levelling out, cases of paying wages essentially for merely appearing at work and not for real results, and the award of unearned bonuses are extremely harmful phenomena."

The authors discuss the problem of maintaining wage differentials while increasing the minimum wage, noting that when the reduction of wage differentials and the reduction of differences in people's labor contribution develop at the same speed there is a danger that "distribution may become an equalizing factor long before differences in the quantity and quality of each worker's labor lose their significance for society and man." They go on to argue that as long as the demand for manpower exceeds the supply enterprises will compete by offering inflated wages, thus eroding differentials.

At the same time, the authors point out, when consumer goods are in short supply or are of poor quality the effect of material incentives is weakened, and they note that although patterns of consumption have altered, "production's reaction to all these changes is so far slow, to put it mildly." Emphasizing the need to overcome the lag in consumer goods production they state in conclusion that it is very important to have a "clear-cut scientific concept for improving distribution relations." That, they claim, is the "'secret' for enhancing the incentive role of wages in developing intensive factors of economic growth."

KOLESNIKOV COMMENT ON EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS

LD081155 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word "Socioeconomic Review" by Sergey Kolesnikov under the headline "Remaining in Formation." The article discusses the task of "expanding opportunities for pensioners to take part in social labor and improving the forms of material incentive for them." Kolesnikov notes the numbers of pensioners employed in various parts of the country and outlines their possible role in "supplementing manpower resources." He goes on to cite examples of how pensioners can be employed and to discuss the question of their remuneration, and to outline measures which should be adopted to provide opportunities for suitable work and working conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASTRAKHAN GAS FIELDS NOTED

LD081157 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June publishes on page 2 under the headline "Astrakhan Bridgehead" a 1,500-word article by L. Borodin, first secretary of the Astrakhanskiy Obkom, describing the development of a large gas deposit on the lower Volga.

Noting that the obkom is concerned to perform drilling work as rapidly as possible and put the deposit into industrial operation, Borodin points out that "the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry and Ministry of Geology have already taken a number of practical steps in this direction." Having discussed ways of increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, the article goes on to note that "work in preparing the deposit is so far being carried out only slowly," and claims that "for the comprehensive solution of questions of prospecting and subsequently of operational drilling, it is essential to create in Astrakhan a powerful organization uniting all subdivisions of geologists and capable of prospecting to a high organizational and technical standard." Borodin also argues that it is necessary to create in the oblast "an enterprise for drilling operational boreholes subordinate to the Ministry of the Gas Industry," a branch of the Saratov scientific research institute for geology and geophysics, and a branch of the all-union scientific research institute for gas. Finally, he notes that scientists and the relevant ministries must show concern for the conservation of flora and fauna in the area.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-9 JUNE

LD100342 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 8-9 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 June

Haymaking is at its height in Kirgizia. Grasses have been reaped on 100,000 hectares, which is one-third of the arable land sown to hay. All the climatic zones of the republic, including the mountainous Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts, have begun preparing fodder. Already 250,000 tons of haylage, hay and vitamin-rich meal have been stored for publicly-owned livestock. In order to build up stocks of fodder and to make fuller use of irrigated land, this year a number of farms are practicing the so-called combined intermediate sowing of corn, soya, alfalfa lucerne, fodder beet and rape. (0001 GMT)

Potato planting in Ryazanskaya Oblast was completed today. Potatoes were sown on almost 100,000 hectares. This is the largest area sown to potatoes in the central Non-Chernozem Zone. A yield of not less than 125 quintals per hectare is planned. (0400 GMT)

9 June

Preparation of fodder is underway in practically all union republics. Central Asian republics were the first to start haymaking. In Uzbekistan more than 500,000 tons of hay and a large quantity of haylage have been cut. Perennial grasses have been cut over several million hectares. Preparation of vitamin-enriched grass meal has begun in many combines. Despite the late spring, many farms are storing more fodder than last year. Thus, in Kharkovskaya Oblast twice as much haylage has been laid in than in early June of last year. The largest interfarm fodder production complex in Kalinigradskaya Oblast has begun production of grass meal and fodder granules. The fodder is grown on land below sea level, where large-scale drainage work has been carried out. (0100 GMT)

Gorkiyovskaya Oblast farms have started gathering fodder; following the example of Cherkasskaya Oblast, the structure of fodder plantations has been changed, with expanded areas sown to corn and sunflower. The haycutting is going at a fast rate in Uzbekistan. Taking into account, good conditions and the high yield of grasses, many farms have decided to gather a double reserve of fodder. (1000 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 30 million hectares are allocated to hay fields. Grass has already been cleared from the first million hectares; 700,000 tons of hay have been taken to over-wintering areas, which is 100,000 tons more than last year. Collective and state farms of Chimkentskaya Oblast have worked successfully on laying in hay; they have already fulfilled the annual plan for storing this valuable succulent fodder. Now 15 out of 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan are engaged in grass mowing. (2230 GMT)

PRAVDA: PROPER USE OF FARM MACHINERY URGED

LD091521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev report under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Greeting the Harvest"]

[Text] Two reports from the fields reached PRAVDA almost simultaneously: The farmers of north Kazakhstan have finished sowing wheat, while their colleagues--the machine operators of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast--have driven their harvesting units into the ripened grainfields.

The range of work in the countryside is complex and on a large scale these days. The sowing campaign is drawing to a close. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reports, by 1 June spring crops occupied an area of 140.7 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. An extensive area has been allocated to grain and pulse crops. These occupy 89.2 million hectares. Some 3.1 million hectares have been sown to cotton, 3.7 million hectares to sugar beets, 2.9 million hectares to potatoes and 1.1 million hectares to vegetables.

In the first year of the 5-year plan great attention is being devoted to fodder production. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes fields of fodder crops, which occupy more than 60 million hectares, have been placed in the charge of specialized teams and links. One of the chief fodder crops--corn--occupies 17.4 million hectares.

Haymaking time has come in many regions. Its limits are being extended daily. Grasses are being gathered in an organized manner on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. The pace of procurement of coarse fodder, as USSR CSA data show, is higher than last year: 1.3 million tons of hay and more than 4 million tons of cured hay have been laid in store.

Timely preparation for the harvest is an important task demanding special attention from farmers and rural specialists. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional measures to ensure the gathering of the harvest and procurements of agricultural products and fodder points to the need to put all equipment in order no later than 2 weeks before the start of the summer campaign. The state spares no effort to considerably replenish the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine pool. The country's industry is constantly increasing production of tractors, combines and other agricultural equipment.

There are already more than 700,000 grain-harvesting combines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Specialists have estimated that, if the normative output could be achieved for each of them, it would be possible to harvest grain from 8 million hectares a day. And this means that, given skillful maneuvering of equipment and efficient organization of machine operators' labor, it is possible to cope with the harvest in 12-15 workdays.

However, the major shortcomings that occur on a number of farms in the utilization of equipment do not make it possible to achieve its highly efficient operation. Last year alone, for example, owing to various reasons, including breakdowns and shortages of spare parts, transportation and specialists, harvesting machinery downtime totaled 1.9 million combine days, or 8 percent of the worktime. In addition, more than 50,000 grain combines were not prepared for the start of harvesting and remained laid up all summer. It is not hard to estimate what volume of work could have been fulfilled by those machines if they had been put in order on schedule.

The mistakes of past years must not only be taken into account but also avoided during the harvest preparations. And the experience of progressive workers indicates that every farm is capable of this. In Kharkovskaya Oblast, for example, the farmers of Lozovskiy Rayon treated the repair of machinery with a high degree of responsibility. And this is the result: All the combines have already been taken from the workshops. The rayon's farms have organized harvesting and transportation complexes according to the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' method, and two experienced machine operators have been trained for each unit--which will make it possible to introduce a watch [vakhtovyy] system in their work. The final preparations for harvesting are being made by the machine operators of Pervomayskiy, Novovodolazhskiy, Bogudukhovskiy and other rayons of the oblast.

In Uzbekistan the grain growers of Dzhizakskaya Oblast have launched a valuable initiative approved by the republic Communist Party Central Committee. Having completed the repair of equipment on schedule, they have created 143 harvesting and transportation detachments and decided to conduct the harvest within a short time span and without losses and to obtain 280,000 tons of wheat and barley--which is 56 percent above the pledges outlined earlier.

The machinery is being prepared successfully for the harvest in many other rayons of the country as well. By mid-May out of every 100 combines 80 were made ready for use, with 95 percent of them commissioned in Azerbaijan, 89 percent in Georgia and 87 percent in Belorussia and Latvia. Some 95-100 percent of the grain-harvesting machinery pool in the Ivanovskaya, Moskovskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy Krays and the Mariyskaya ASSR is ready for work. At the same time sheer dilatoriness is being allowed in several rayons. In the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Kirovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Orenburgskaya, Permskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts almost one-third of the combines are still awaiting repair. In a number of places the preparation of reapers is being held up. The farm leaders and specialists must display particular operational efficiency and create all the conditions for the machine operators to finish repairing the machines more quickly.

The achievement of this aim should be made possible also by the efficient work of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture associations and the machine building enterprises. However, far from every one of them has become a reliable partner for the farmers. Letters frequently arrive at PRAVDA in which machine operators complain about machinery being held up in workshops, low quality of repairs and late deliveries of new equipment and spare parts. The Krasnoyarsk and Tula combine plants, the Kharkhov tractor tool carrier chassis plant, the Balashov truck trailer plant, the GAZ and Avtouaz Production Associations and the Motordetal Production Association in Michurinsk are in debt to the rural working people.

The shortage of V-belts and fan belts is causing the machine operators great concern. The reason for this is the same--not all enterprises are coping with the plan for dispatching them. The collectives of the Karaganda, Volzhskiy and Belaya Tserkov rubber goods plants in particular have let the grain growers down. It is important to correct the situation more quickly since there is now not long left until the beginning of the mass harvest.

Sowing and reaping, haymaking and tending the crops, planting out late vegetables and gathering early ones--what jobs are not on the farmers' shoulders at the beginning of summer. And each one must be dealt with in time and with high work quality. For delay can result in crop losses and short harvests. Only skillful organization of labor, efficiency and coordination in the work of all elements of the field production line can ensure success in the days of the harvest. This is why attention should be being paid to this already, and not when the ripe ear of grain is calling the graingrower to the field.

ANTONOV VIEWS PROBLEMS IN MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRY

LD091501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by S. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, under the rubric "Elaboration of the Food Program--A Most Important Task for Soviets": "Developing Collaboration Between the Agroindustrial Complex and the Processing Industry"]

[Text] In solving the chief task in the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being, the party deemed it essential to elaborate and implement a special comprehensive food program to ensure a considerable increase in the production of farming and livestock raising produce and establish closer links between agriculture and the sectors engaged in industrial processing, storage and delivery of high-quality goods to the consumer. One of the primary tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress was that of increasing production of those types of agricultural products shortages which are causing particularly significant supply snags. This applies, above all, to meat and other livestock products. It should be noted that per capita consumption of the main foodstuffs has increased in recent years.

The overall volume of production of meat and dairy products increased by 416.2 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, or by 10.2 percent compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan. Output of lossmaking products fell and the target on reducing production costs was fulfilled. During the 5-year plan industrial production of whole milk substitutes for livestock raising trebled. As a result consumption of whole milk by young animals fell by 6.6 million tons and commodity milk resources increased accordingly. In accordance with the 5-year plan results eight associations and enterprises and a large group of meat and dairy industry personnel were awarded orders and medals and five people became heroes of socialist labor. They were V. Gankevich, team leader at the Chernigov meat-packing plant; Ye. Govorina, sausage-forming team leader at the Irkutsk meat-packing plant; M. Dzulumov, sorter at the Uralsk canned meat plant; N. Mereshchenko, master butter maker at the Belgorod dairy combine, and G. Shakirov, boner at the Kazan meat-packing plant.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the intention is to increase the country's gross meat production by an average of 15-18 percent and raise it to 17-17.5 million tons and to reach a target of 18.2 million tons in the final year of the 5-year plan compared with 15.1 million tons in 1980. How can this substantial improvement be obtained? The party congress determined the ways and means of solving urgent problems. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the transition to the predominantly intensive path of development a strategic guideline embracing all spheres of the national economy. In terms of our sector this means a high production rate and, above all, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and fuller satisfaction of consumer demand for meat and dairy products. This path also requires the full and comprehensive utilization of all edible livestock raising raw material for the production of foodstuffs and the conversion of waste not fit for human consumption into animal feed, medical preparations and other articles. All this gives rise to the need to elaborate and introduce more rational, intensive technological processes, to provide production with engineering and scientific backup, to assimilate highly productive modern equipment, to raise the level of mechanization and automation of technological processes and to ensure high standards of production and of scientific labor organization. It is planned to further increase production of meat and dairy products, improve their quality and range, make fuller use of existing production capacities and also further strengthen industry's production, technical and scientific base.

Production of baby and dietetic food and of foodstuffs enriched with proteins, vitamins and other beneficial ingredients will develop at increasing preferential rates. It is planned to considerably increase output of packaged foodstuffs and expand production and assimilate new types of packaging materials which preserve the quality of the product for a protracted period and thus reduce losses. It should be said that there is a marked trend in the developed countries at the moment toward economical use of meat and animal fats. For example, in Britain pork sausages contain 30 percent cereal. In the United States recent years have seen a twofold increase in the production of lowfat dairy products; soya proteins are used in meat products on a large scale (200,000 tons). The problem of the more economical use of raw material was recently examined at an enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry collegium attended by union republican ministers and leaders of scientific research and planning and design organizations. An appropriate order was issued. I will quote two figures mentioned in it: In the 11th 5-Year Plan meat resources will increase by 2.2 million tons and milk resources will increase by 54.4 million tons, chiefly by reducing the production of highfat products.

An urgent question is that of economies in consumption and storage of products in public catering and in the home. Often people buy more food than they need (to stock up) especially in view of the fact that, given the comparatively low and stable prices at the moment, the money thus saved by the public in their expenditure of foodstuffs is negligible. However, when the storage period expires these products often spoil and are thrown onto the garbage heap or fed to animals. We know of cases where entire links of sausages and bread products have been found rotting in garbage cans. Obviously this wasteful "consumption" of food cannot be tolerated.

During the 11th 5-year plan the intention is to construct 250 new enterprises and modernize a number of existing enterprises in the sector. Another important element in the sector's future development is the gradual implementation of the full industrial processing of cattle and hogs and an end to slaughtering in primitive conditions on farms. As is known, losses resulting from the slaughtering of livestock on farms run to tens of millions of rubles. The main way to solve this problem is mass construction on a cooperative basis, in conjunction with agriculture and Tsentrosoyuz, of butchering and chilling departments at large meat-packing plants. Planning and design organizations are elaborating low-cost projects for butchering and chilling facilities of this type. Processing of raw material is still poor at many of our enterprises. A large amount is not fully utilized and a lot is lost. The task is to ensure that as much as possible is produced per unit of raw material in the eighties. Specifically this means in the case of many articles (especially sausages) that the actual weight of the finished product should increase by 20 percent through enrichment by additives, (predominantly, proteins). Not, of course, an easy task, but it can be fulfilled if we adopt an exacting and scientifically substantiated approach. Ultimately, positive results in the intensive development of our sector will come from increasing output per unit of raw material.

Fundamentally new and promising lines of development have been determined for certain types of products. In particular, centrifugal cheese pressing, the introduction of automatic machinery in sausage making, the use of laser beams, ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and electronics. We regard as promising and effective efforts to assimilate production of sausages in metal molds and of skinless sausages (film-wrapped in packs of 5-10). These techniques result in a considerable increase in production and reduce losses to a minimum. Unfortunately, the sector is making a poor job of developing its own machine building base, especially for the putting into production simple new experimental types of machinery and the centralization of spare parts production. In our view, we must now create a small inter-republican management body ("myasomolmashdetal") to coordinate the work of sector machine building enterprises. Of the 450 types of equipment currently being supplied to the meat and dairy industry more than 70 percent were developed by the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances prior to the Ninth 5-Year Plan. There are many complaints from our enterprises about design faults and the poor quality of Soviet-made equipment. Problems of scientific and technical progress demand the substantial reorganization of the work of the ministry and collegium, improvement of work style and methods, greater exactingness and stronger discipline. This also applies to scientific research, planning and design organizations. We now have good opportunities for improving the efficiency and quality of scientific and planning work. However, there are serious shortcomings in the work of scientific research organizations. Work is terribly slow on the creation of new equipment and techniques relating to many types of products. Mechanization and the assimilation of up-to-date equipment are also slow. Often ill-considered, hasty and economically unwarranted decisions are made on the creation and assimilation of new equipment. Contacts between science and production are still inadequate. Mistakes were made in assignments for the design of a Soviet milk drier with a high-speed spray disk and for the assimilation of equipment for the production of quick-frozen products and other machinery.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan we envisage a number of extra measures to further develop the scientific and technical and production base of scientific research organizations. We also have to review the organizational structure of certain institutes. The Dairy Industry All-Union Scientific Research Institute, for example, has many structural subdivisions. I think this structure is unwarranted and leads to dissipation of scientific effort. In order to solve individual problems it would probably be advisable to set up temporary or permanent specialized laboratories of the "Poisk" type or joint inter-institute laboratories and creative groups with scientists from the socialist countries, rationalizers and inventors and production innovators participating in them (in accordance with the set procedure).

We regard the development of forms of fruitful collaboration involving all sectors on the agroindustrial complex to ensure the fuller satisfaction of consumer demand for meat and dairy products as one of the most urgent areas of the creative quest over the next few years.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD091330 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 9 Jun 81

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS--To ensure the operation of the system of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication, and the transmission of the programs of the central television of the USSR to the Orbit network stations as well as for the purposes of international cooperation the Soviet Union launched a Molniya-3 communication satellite on June 9, 1981. The satellite carries retransmission equipment which guarantees the work of the system in the centimetric wave band.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,837 kilometres over the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 471 kilometres over the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes. Inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

KISELEV RECEIVES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

LD091007 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Talk at Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] V.M. Kudinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who has come to the republic to acquaint himself with the work of scientific research establishments and to participate in the concluding sessions of the seminar of leaders of scientific research institutes and VUZes was received on 25 May by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

There was a discussion of the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, of increasing the efficiency of scientific research activity and of improving the management of science. Participating in the talk were A.T. Kuzmin, Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary, and N.A. Borisevich, president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences.